THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 269

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Execution of Germans By Stalin Told to Dies; 'Revolt' in New Orleans

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 11, 1939

Stalin 'Purge' of Alien Communists Bared

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, formerly of the Russian Military Intelligence, told the Dies Committee today that Communist Party leaders in Germany, Poland, and Hungary were recalled to Moscow and shot even though they were not Russian citizens. He said Joseph Stalin "distrusted" them.

The witness named nine Communist leaders who displeased Mr. Stalin and were executed.

Former members of the German Reichstag listed by General Krivitsky as having been shot were Hans Heinz, Hans Keipenberger, Remmele (no first name given), and Max Hoeltz.

Stalin purge cost Red Army 35,000 men: Page 2.

Citizen 'Revolt' Spreads in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Growing dissension was reported today among members of the old Huey P. Long dictatorship as emboldened citizen groups, "revolting" against alleged graft and corruption, launched new attacks.

With several moves on foot to displace District Attorney Charles A. Byrne, Gov. Earl K. Long hurried to New Orleans from Baton Rouge to confer with adherents. A spokesman said it was just a "friendly get-together."

Passenger Air Service Resumed In Europe

LONDON (AP)—Regular air passenger service between London, Amsterdam, and Paris was scheduled to resume service today.

C. I. O. Hears Roosevelt Plea for Labor Peace

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A message from President Roosevelt pleading for peace in the labor movement was read at the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention today.

"If we desire peace and good will in the world, we must learn to practice these in the small and large things of our own life," the message said. "The continued conflict and separation in the labor movement can hardly be overlooked, in these days, when discord in any group is so harmful to world peace."

Threatens Strike in Chrysler Plants

DETROIT (AP)—The United Auto Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) announced today it had filed notice of intent to strike at all plants of the Chrysler Corporation in Michigan as a result of a dispute over production speed.

Under Michigan law five days notice of intent to strike must be given. The effect of the announced action is to make a strike legal if the Union should decide to stage one after the expiration of five days. [Details: Page 3.]

A. F. of L. Opposes Sending Armed Forces Abroad

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The American Federation of Labor warned today against "premature" intervention of the United States as a mediator in the European war.

The Federation adopted as its official policy a stand against United States involvement and the use of American armed forces for any purpose except defense of the Nation's shores against invaders. At the same time, it re-emphasized its demand for a voice for labor on war boards and emergency agencies.

The convention voted unanimously to reaffirm its boycott against German goods and extend it to Russia and "all other countries joining with totalitarian powers against parliamentary governments."

A. F. of L. forces fight on revising Labor Board: Page 3.

Rumania Extends Restriction Date for Poles

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—The Rumanian Government has given civilian Polish refugees until Feb. 2 either to leave Rumania or be subjected to restricted residence in 33 designated towns and villages. An earlier order had set Oct. 15 as the deadline.

Mexico to Repatriate Needy Nationals in U. S.

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Government has announced a farm resettlement program under which it plans to repatriate 19,500 needy nationals now living in the United States.

The program provides that the returning Mexicans be given land and equipment as an initial stake with long-term loans from the Agricultural Bank later for the purchase of seed and additional implements.

Japan Returns University But Bars Students

SHANGHAI (AP)—American Baptist Mission Society spokesmen said today that an official Japanese statement announcing the return of Shanghai University to the Society was "partially true, but exaggerated and misleading."

The Society said the Japanese are "now tardily permitting American faculty members to return to the University, but the property continues useless as a school as no Chinese are permitted to reside thereabouts."

King George Grants Audience to Turkish General

LONDON (AP)—King George VI today granted an audience at Buckingham Palace to Gen. Kiazim Orbay, head of the Turkish Military Mission to London.

Sell the Parks to the People, Plea of Recreation Congress

Recreation specialists attending the 24th National Recreation Congress here were unanimous today on the need for "selling the public parks to the people who pay for them and don't get the use of them."

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan District Commission, told a general session of the Congress at the Hotel Statler: "We don't advertise in the broad sense, and must make a much greater effort to get people to use their parks."

This was one of the conclusions presented at a meeting designed to lay before the entire Congress the substance of information and ideas developed in discussion groups the first two days of this week.

Commissioner Hultman said his group, consisting of experts in recreational activities from all parts of the United States, found that the people must have leadership to get the most and best use of their parks.

He decried what he termed "a

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The World At Your Fireside
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'Ham 'n' Eggs' Plan Opposed By President

Releases Comptroller's report branding idea as impractical and burden on poor.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The National Government, awakening to the fact that on Nov. 7 next California is voting on the $30-Every-Thursday Plan and thus projecting a step of vital and possibly disturbing interest to the whole Nation, has spoken through President Roosevelt in condemnation of the plan.

Asked at his press conference yesterday about the project, President Roosevelt reiterated the warning he gave against the same plan last year: "Let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate short cuts to Utopia or fantastic fiscal schemes . . ."

But the Chief Executive also made available for the first time all the relevant data in his files concerning the "Ham-and-Eggs" plan. As a consequence, The Christian Science Monitor is able to present exclusively the text of a report made for the President last year by Richard N. Elliott, the Acting Comptroller General, a nonpolitical permanent civil servant of the Government, who made a cool and objective study of the plan.

Impartial Analysis

The following analysis, therefore, stands as the report of an impartial fiscal economist, treating the California project strictly as an expert and a responsible Government official. The version of the plan this year differs only in lesser details from last year's proposal. The Acting Comptroller General's report follows:

The initiative amendment to be voted upon in the November election in California authorizes the issuance by the State of warrants negotiable in form and transferable without indorsement to all persons over the age of 50 providing he should be neither employer nor employee at the eligible date. These warrants amounting to $1,560 per annum could be used for the payment of State taxes, licenses, and other State obligations including payment of a portion of the wages of State and local employees. (Note: the latter provision is altered in this year's version, intended to remove hostility on the part of public employees.)

The amendment requires the placing of a two-cent State stamp on these warrants for each dollar for each week of 52 weeks and at the end of the year the war-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Göring Gives Plane To Soviet Official

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 1

The German Field Marshal Hermann Göring was reported unofficially last night to have sent Soviet Defense Commissar Clement E. Voroshiloff an airplane as a personal gift.

Foreigners at the Soviet airdrome when the German trade delegation arrived in two planes Oct. 8 noticed a third plane circling the field.

It was explained that a German military attaché was flying it in greeting the trade delegates and that the plane was Marshal Göring's present to Commissar Voroshiloff.

Baltic Epic Written By Exodus of Germans

Families in Latvia and Estonia obey call of Reichsführer — Little luggage taken out.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 11—The exodus of Germans from Latvia and Estonia is proceeding with fantastic speed, the evacuees accelerating their departure because of wild rumors that all left behind will be manhandled by the incoming Bolsheviks.

Since Sunday last there has been a constant procession of prospective emigrants applying at local German headquarters for detailed instructions regarding departure. The evacuation machinery has been working with conveyor efficiency. It is believed that about 90 per cent of the total German population (estimated at 60,000 German in Latvia and 15,000 in Estonia) will be leaving within the next three weeks.

The German authorities originally proposed evacuation in three days' time, but the Latvian Government objected. The high percentage of departures is explained by the strong discipline which has always existed among the highly organized German community in the Baltic States, and particularly by the fact that though there is no legal coercion it is feared that those remaining will become unwanted outcasts disowned by the Reich and disliked by the Latvians.

German Papers Discontinuing

The rush has been much accelerated by circulation of the wildest and most ridiculous rumors, such as that any Germans remaining will be massacred just as soon as the last ship has departed, and that the Bolsheviks are coming within a month.

Local German schools and newspapers are discontinuing and all German-owned banks, firms, and ship lines are closing up.

The sudden uprooting is a great tragedy for many. The majority of Baltic Germans never saw the Reich, their ancestors having been here for a hundred years. The older generation is not cheered by the prospect of life in a wartime Reich, but the younger generation, trained in Nazi-controlled schools, is generally enthusiastic.

The status of persons of mixed marriages is still unclear, though numerous families have been broken up by the reluctance of Letish and Russian wives to accompany German husbands. At the moment it is still undetermined as to who is paying the travel costs but it is assumed that the Reich Government will foot the bill.

Ten large ships already here to take off emigrants fill all the Riga docks. Other ships await their turn, anchored off shore. The first question members of the crews ask ashore is whether they are permitted to purchase small amounts of butter, eggs, and meat. When told they can buy unlimited quantities they are incredulous. This hasn't improved the morale of the departing Germans.

Yesterday prospective emigrants bought up every trunk and suitcase in Riga and also extensively purchased clothing, woolens and foodstuffs. I saw one woman buy five pairs of shoes of graduated sizes for a single child. She explained that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said the war would last a minimum of three years. The Latvian Government has ordered the closing of all jewelry shops until after the German exodus so as to prevent the export of gold and valuables.

Where Will They Go?

The majority of the Germans are utterly bewildered; they have no idea of where they will be settled and apparently are apathetic, merely mechanically obeying the instructions of a group of leaders. It is rumored that they will be settled in the Posen district of the Polish Corridor.

Native Letts and Estonians regard the departure of the Germans calmly, even approvingly, since little regard was lost between them and the Germans. It is believed that when the temporary initial dislocation has been overcome there will be many new business openings.

The housing shortage hitherto existing will be suddenly solved through vacation of 18,000 flats in Riga alone. Local Jewish elements are openly jubilant. One Jew expressed himself thus: "The Führer is now giving his own people a taste of the medicine he gave us."

Lithuanians regain historic capital: Page 6.

Evacuees Leave Property Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia, Oct. 11

Germans departing from Latvia under the Reich-enforced exodus are forbidden to take motorcars or furniture, only 50 kilos of luggage (110 pounds) is permitted.

They are not allowed time to liquidate their affairs, but must leave everything in the hands of the German Legation.

It is hoped, though there is no definite assurance as yet, that they eventually will receive compensation in reichsmarks. In any case this arrangement will provide the German Government with some foreign currency.

This Changing World

A 'Phoney' War—While the Governments Rage, the Men in the Field Listen To Concerts Broadcast by the Enemy—Fraternization

By H. B. Elliston

It was inevitable that with the outbreak of the war there should arise apologists for war as war. They are echoing Stanley Baldwin who sometime ago spoke of the "tiger instinct" in men. Mr. Baldwin has the endorsement of a great anthropologist, Sir Arthur Keith, and those who, with Theodore Roosevelt, say that a war every generation is necessary in order to keep men virile.

But more proof is necessary than a mere rationalization of a state of things to make me subscribe to the theory that mankind is inherently pugnacious. It is living together, not fighting together, that's instinctive. Men are brought together in response to the dominating instinct of self-preservation. This, to be sure, also makes them fall out occasionally. But such lapses can no more be blamed on a supposedly inherent belligerency of the human race than can economic stringency be blamed on the prodigal bounty of nature. What has happened is that by a misuse of their institutions men have sometimes developed fears that their existence was being threatened by their neighbors. The blame lies in a mishandling of the tools of our institutional civilization, not in a defect in mankind's instinctive endowment.

Evidence to uphold such a view is not only in ourselves. An examination of the state of mankind before the development of institutions shows that humanity is not innately pugnacious. For the last 50 years the archaeologists have been engaged in unfolding the panorama of pre-history. One can now piece together the life of the true primitive, and he appears out of the past as radically different from the bellowing savage who is so often and so thoughtlessly associated with the dawn of human existence.

* * *

I will not bother to quote the authorities. They are assembled in Dr. Elliott Smith's tome, "Human History." Besides, there are existing primitives left—men who still live untouched by our institutional mores—who stand out as object lessons. Go to them, and you will find evidence supporting the pre-historians against Sir Arthur Keith's theory that man is instinctively pugnacious. Nansen's famous "Eskimo Life," for example, gives a beautiful vignette of the "good humor, peaceableness, evenness of temper" of the "uncivilized" Greenlander. They are attributes shared by the 30 races which have not yet felt the impact of institutional civilization.

Back in my own experience I am reminded of that war diary of mine which has brought me innumerable comments. It was said in wartime France that at Christmas time British and German troops played football in no-man's land. I was never able to check up on the story, but I do know that the bitterness on the home front was never shared by the front-line soldiers. Taught at bayonet drill to call the Germans all manner of unprintable names, the soldiers insensibly changed their references to the enemy as Jerry or Fritz.

No one knew better than the general staffs that, given half a chance, the two sides would have fraternized. There was, indeed, a sort of understood fraternization. It was this that made "all quiet on the western front" a reality for weeks at a time. I recall that the pleasantest time I had in France was a month of such peace and implicit harmony around the mining village of Loos. There was a gentleman's agreement that one side wouldn't strafe the other. Loos had seen a bloody battle not long before, and the change was very welcome, even though we were an army in a rabbit warren facing another army in a rabbit warren.

* * *

Unfortunately, our side broke the pact. One day the commanding officer observed men (and women) strolling above ground over the third line support trenches, and, snorting over the sight of an idyll under our very noses, ordered my battery to fire a salvo, and disperse the promenaders. Naturally they scattered, and we paid for the officer's ire by being heavily bombarded in return. Toward the sand dunes of the Flemish-French frontier we even heard stories of Belgians and Germans playing a nightly game of cards in the Belgian front lines.

This war seems to have started off with even more invitations to fraternization. Henry Ford and Senator Borah call the hostilities "phoney." Presumably they feel that in war, hostilities should be at their peak right from the word go. But the outbreak of hostilities in this case was merely an episode in a war that's lasted these many years, and as a Frenchman put it wittily, "it much too serious to be intrusted to soldiers." It's still a diplomats' game of chess.

Meanwhile, the French at the front are listening with pleasure to concert music broadcast from Berlin. And they are asking for more. Officers are said to have telephoned to the German capital that, while their statesmen are breathing fire and brimstone, they'd welcome an orchestra selection of "Parlez-moi d'amour"!

This is much more than the gallantry and chivalry of the days of knighthood. There's nothing noble even as a side product in machine murders perpetrated miles away from the enemy. Soldiers know it. And, while the sides dally belligerently over peace offensives, the men in the field may realize that they are marionettes, and may respond to that urge for fraternization which is always inherent between modern warriors. Doves aren't born in eagles' nests, they say, but the desire to live at peace dwells within men no matter to what country they belong, because they just aren't tigers.

U.S. Peace Aims Defined; War Goal Announcement Of Allies in Preparation

Strong forces develop in Britain for definitive stand on what follows peace.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—There are strong forces developing in Britain to support definitive Allied statements of the war aims and peace aims of the democracies.

Prolongation of the weary period of waiting as full-scale air hostilities continue to be postponed has brought the question more and more into the open.

While the British people on the whole show themselves extraordinarily well informed on the necessity for the Allies playing a waiting game in tactical conflict with Germany, there is no effort to deny the immense strain on the nation of being dressed up and keyed up for over a month awaiting long expected air raids.

Positive Aims Asked

This waiting is being borne magnificently by the public generally but with news scarce and censored, and views uncensored, there is a great deal of insistent discussion in private conversations and in the correspondence columns of the press on the imperative need of knowing just what the nation is fighting for as opposed to what it is fighting against. On the latter point the country is clear and united. On the former, a more specific statement of the Government's views is awaited.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's recent statement to the House of Commons that the British and French Governments "are in complete accord as to the purposes for which we entered the war, and these purposes have more than once been already stated by both Governments" has not satisfied the demand for a fuller pronouncement.

Thus his promised declaration for Oct. 12 is looked forward to with the expectation that it will state the British war aims in more specific form.

Demand Is Intense

The feeling that exists, moreover, was illustrated by the question in the House of Commons from Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Independent. She asked Mr. Chamberlain if he was aware of "a very strong and growing demand in the country for a more specific statement of the war aims as the best answer to Herr Hitler's speech." Her question was not answered by the Prime Minister, but it evoked a chorus of "Noes" from the other members.

While a section of opinion ranging from such an extreme pacifist as Mr. George Bernard Shaw to a group of intellectuals with Leftish tendencies goes so far as to claim that the war should be stopped because it cannot lead to a solution of Europe's problems, the great majority of views expressed in correspondence and editorial columns of press are concerned with the aims after the menace of Hitlerism has been removed.

Between these viewpoints is the group, headed by Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, which still seeks a way to settle the present differences around a conference table but ad-

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Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace— are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying news dispatches record significant developments in Britain (Page 1) and in France (Page 6).

Anglo-Soviet Trade Barter Is Completed

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The British Ministry of Supply and a Soviet trade delegation today concluded an agreement in London for the exchange of Russian timber for British rubber and tin.

The barter agreement was called a commercial arrangement, but the authoritative Press Association declared it was expected to "have important political as well as trade impacts."

The amounts of timber, rubber and tin involved were not disclosed. It was said, however, they would be about the same as involved in normal peacetime trade between the two nations.

The agreement was reached in an effort to facilitate exchange of products before White Sea ports, Russia's Arctic outlets, freeze over, preventing export of timber.

Timber is on the German list of contraband which Nazi warships are trying to prevent reaching Britain where it might be used as cellulose for munitions manufacture.

When it was first learned two weeks ago that Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky had indicated willingness to discuss trade questions with Britain, considerable importance was attached to his step since German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was in Moscow then for negotiations which led to a Soviet-German trade pact.

[Shipping officials of Norway and Denmark reported last week they had received inquiries from Russia whether vessels would be available for shipping Soviet timber to England.

Norwegians expressed willingness to engage in the trade, but Danish shippers, whose sea outlets are close to German waters, turned a cold shoulder to the Soviet inquiries.]

Numerous Scandinavian vessels carrying wood cargoes from Sweden to England have been intercepted by German sea patrols since the war started.

Recent statements put stress on just end to aggression and economic nationalism.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — A statement of the generalized peace aims of the present United States Government can be pieced together from statements made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt in the past 24 hours. These would include the following:

1. An end to aggression.
2. A just peace which shall not contain the mistakes made in the last peace.
3. An end to autarchy or economic nationalism, and hence the opening up of a mollifying and tranquilizing flow of world trade and prosperity.
4. The assistance or mediation of the United States in this process by remaining out of the war, keeping the torch of democracy burning, and throwing the Nation's influence into the scales for peacemaking only when there is a reasonable chance of advancing this preferred type of peace.

Quotations from Secretary Hull's New York address which support the above statements are as follows, respectively:

Only Advance Through Peace

1. . . . Only through enduring peace based on international law and morality . . . can the human race continue to advance.

2 We have witnessed the stupendous difficulties involved in restoring the order of peace out of the chaos of war, and the price which mankind must pay for failure to give proper direction to efforts of reconstruction after a period of protracted hostilities. The most striking feature of the two decades which elapsed between the outbreak of the present war in Europe and the termination of the last, was the widespread and appalling disregard of those fundamentals in the relations among nations upon which alone the work of reconstruction could successfully be carried out. . . .

As we now enter upon a new period of widespread war, to be followed sooner or later by a new period of reconstruction, we should constantly keep before us the lessons of the sad experience of the past quarter of a century.

3. If, after the termination of this war, commercial policies characteristic of extreme economic nationalism should become dominant, then mankind would enter upon an indefinite period of alternating economic conflicts and armed warfare—until the best attainments of civilization and progress will have been destroyed. I, for one, cannot believe that this is the fate in store for the world.

Must Learn by Errors of Past

4. There must be kept alive somewhere in the world a clear understanding of the failures of the recent past and of the dangers for the future if these failures are re-enacted. . . .

Our first and most sacred task is to keep this country at peace. . . . It is my firm belief that we will succeed. . . .

We must continue our efforts to maintain and expand our program. . . . We shall not be diverted from this essential purpose by the acts or utterances of those who, intentionally or unintentionally, seek to mislead the public mind into the belief that our efforts have been rendered powerless by the unhappy circumstances of today. . . . When the war is over, we must stand ready to redouble our efforts in the direction of economic progress.

The indorsement of these statements by President Roosevelt may

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

158,000 Britons in France

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha told the House of Commons today that Britain had sent an expeditionary force of 158,000 men to France during the first five weeks of the war.

[The War Office announced today that during the next week or two a large number of men who had received their calling-up notices would be "joining the colors" for military service.]

Just before Mr. Hore-Belisha spoke Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared the balance now was in Britain's favor in the war on merchant shipping.

"From Sept. 24 to Oct. 9 we have lost by U-boat action 5,809 tons and we have taken from the enemy 13,615 tons, leaving a balance in our favor of 7,806 tons," Mr. Churchill said.

There have been no British shipping losses since Oct. 9, Mr. Churchill said, so the figures actually cover 16 days. During this period 50,000 tons of new merchant ships prepared before the war for such an emergency have entered trade, so "we are 58,000 tons better off, he declared.

Mr. Hore-Belisha also reported that 25,000 army vehicles had been transported to France, including many tanks, "some of them of enormous dimensions," weighing 15 tons or more.

Fortifying Positions

He said the British troops in France "at this minute are busily engaged in fortifying their positions in the line."

"We have created our base and lines of communication organization so as to assure a regular flow of supplies and ammunition of every kind and to receive further contingents as, if and when we may decide to send them," he said.

The transport of the Expeditionary Force compared favorably, he asserted, with Britain's 1914 war effort, explaining that in the first six weeks of the World War

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

British backing French by "magnificent" material: Page 5.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An enforced exodus of German citizens—ordered by the Reich to evacuate their Baltic homes—was under way today. Germans were leaving Latvia on short notice, permitted but 100 pounds of luggage, and leaving homes and businesses to be liquidated later.

Soviet Russia completed its third "mutual assistance" pact on the Baltic. Military rights were granted by Lithuania similar to those previously ceded by Estonia and Latvia. But Lithuania regains its historic capital of Vilna.

The Ukraine areas of Poland, occupied by the Soviets, are to hold an election under Russian tutelage on Oct. 22.

Britain and Russia signed an agreement to exchange Soviet timber for British rubber and tin. Germany has been attempting to prevent Scandinavian lumber from reaching the Allies.

Britain announced that 158,000 British troops have reached France.

Naval-air battle disputes arose again as Germany claimed bombing planes damaged British cruisers in a North Sea engagement, while the British Admiralty denied any casualties to British naval craft. Torpedoing of the Swedish freighter Vistula off the Shetland Islands brings Sweden's losses to five vessels. The Soviet Fleet was reported massing at its naval base at Kronstadt.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, and 7.

Move Gains to Ease Shipping Curb

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — A move to modify stringent shipping regulations in the neutrality bill gained support in the Senate today, at the same time that isolationist Senators strove to make up for their defeat in the first test vote yesterday by renewing assaults on the measure.

In a forceful speech, Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri denounced the bill and included a more spirited attack on President Roosevelt than has been heard to date in the debate. Senator Clark followed the isolationist pattern of his noted father, Speaker Champ Clark, who voted against American entry into the World War. By a coincidence, he followed yesterday's address of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. () of Massachusetts, grandson of the famous Senator who opposed Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations, and, like him, an isolationist.

Senator Clark charged that President Roosevelt had overstepped his authority in proclaiming a state of "limited national emergency."

The President, he said, had issued a proclamation without limitation, which gave him sweeping authority of a dangerous nature. "It is a proclamation of national emergency without any limitation whatever," Senator Clark declared, "under it, the President can exercise all the power of a national emergency which he can exercise without specific authority of Congress."

Fixes Own Limitations

He declared that the only limitation is the limitation which the President had imposed upon himself.

Senator Clark declared that the President had already proceeded under the executive order in a manner that was not reassuring. One of his first orders was to nullify civil service laws in matters connected with prepardness for neutrality. These terms were so broad as to cover "almost any governmental activity," Senator Clark charged.

Another "disquieting" order was that transferring control of the Panama Canal Zone from civilian authority to the Army. Such a move is authorized by the President according to law only "when war is imminent," according to Senator Clark. "The executive order therefore amounts to a certificate by the President either that a state of war exists, in which we are engaged, or that war is imminent," he continued.

Senator Clark denounced Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, for his speech "in which he sought to inflame the people as to the safety of our own shores by comparing our situation to that of Poland." Senator Clark concluded his address by castigating those who are alarming the American people. He said "far more dangerous because far more calculated to alarm and inflame our people—and perhaps deliberately intended for that purpose—are the irresponsible statements and actions of certain officials who only by reason of their position carry a certain weight of authority."

Down but Not Out

As a background for today's debate was the renewed belief of Administration leaders that they have votes to spare to repeal the arms embargo and that it is only a question of time before the action is taken. The 65-to-26 vote yesterday defeated the Tobey resolution to recommit the bill and brought discouragement to isolationist Senators who were not ready, however, to concede defeat. Against resubmission were 57 Democrats, 7 Republicans and 1 Independent. For resubmission were 15 Republicans, 9 Democrats, 1 Progressive, and 1 Farmer Laborite.

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota, who voted with the majority, announced today that he favored embargo repeal, making six Republicans so far formally committed to the step. On the other hand, Senator Vic Donahey (D) of Ohio, who had been carried in the "doubtful" columns in newspaper polls, finally declared himself against repeal.

As a practical matter the changes in the bill are in the hands of the majority, with the shipping provisions at the forefront of discussion.

Sees Gloom for Shipping

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, is leading the move for revision. Proposed shipping restrictions, he said, will "not only seriously disrupt and curtail and injure the American shipping industry, but would bring to a virtual stop this program to develop and maintain the American merchant marine as a great national benefit and asset."

He estimated that 130 American dry cargo combination or passenger ships of 860,000 gross tonnage would be tied up and the lines that operate most of them "abandoned"; that an additional 16 American dry cargo and tank ships of 80,000 gross tons, principally moving between Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports of the United States, could not operate as at present; that between 150 and 170 additional American dry cargo and combination passenger vessels of 1,100,000 gross tonnage could continue to operate in foreign trade, but more than half of these "would be adversely affected, some seriously;" and finally, that if a combat zone were established around Mediterranean ports, "20 vessels of 108,000 gross tons immediately would be withdrawn and seven other vessels of 74,000 gross tons would have to be rerouted so drastically it is possible their continued operations might no longer be practical."

Not Neutral, Lodge Says

Senator Lodge said he was not impressed by those who said repeal of the embargo would strengthen American neutrality.

"It is not denied, for instance," he said, "that the principal reason for repealing the embargo is to change the balance of power in the present European war. Surely, if we drastically change the balance of power while this war is in progress, we are committing an act which is neither neutral nor noncombatant. . . .

"Obviously, if we repeal the embargo we at least make a gesture in support of the Allies, who know this law was on the books when the war began. Whatever the merits of such a gesture may be, it cannot be contended that it is neutrality."

He summed up as follows:

"The proposal to repeal the embargo would certainly tend to augment our war trade and to that extent to increase the risk of getting into war. Because it would admittedly change the balance of power while the war is on, repeal would destroy our neutrality. When we deliberately take an un-neutral position, we may expect retaliation, and as a self-respecting people we would resent retaliation bitterly."

Kentucky's New Senator Arrives

© Harris & Ewing

Senator and Mrs. A. B. Chandler in Washington

"I was No. One back in Kentucky, but I am just No. 96 here," Senator Chandler told reporters after he was sworn in as junior Senator from Kentucky to succeed the late M. M. Logan. Chesley Jurney, Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, is on the left.

U. S. Shippers Oppose Repeal For Trade Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The American Merchant Marine Conference today had placed itself on record as opposing the neutrality legislation proposed by President Roosevelt.

The conference, sponsored by the Propeller Club of the United States, took this action in two resolutions adopted unanimously at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The first was addressed to the President and Congress and warned them that the legislation would destroy the American Merchant Marine, endanger national defense, and throw thousands out of work. The second called upon agricultural and business interests to aid the shipping men in their fight on the legislation.

Cites Losses

"The imposition upon American commerce of such unjustifiable limitations will, among other adverse results, lead to loss of employment by several hundred thousand individuals in the maritime and other industries, the jeopardizing of several hundred millions dollars of investments, and the promotion of speculative and opportunistic foreign-flag transportation from and to American ports," one resolution declared.

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, speaking before 1,400 guests of the Propeller Club's annual dinner, declared that if the amendments to the Neutrality Act were passed, it would thoroughly disorganize American shipping.

"It would mean simply that American ships could no longer, for instance, carry on our trade at such ports as those of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Canada, the British crown colonies and possessions, as well as those of France and Germany," Admiral Land held. "Many of these ports—a substantial majority even—are far from the scenes of actual warfare.

Let Prudence Rule

"Prudence alone, it seems to me, would exert considerable influence against carrying on traffic in areas of primary danger. That is not to say that danger zones where peril may be great should not be designated and American ships prohibited entrance into them.

"Extending such a prohibition to the remote parts of the belligerent nations would affect directly more than a score of ship companies operating more than 200 vessels of better than a million gross tons. This, I might add, is fully two-thirds of our existing merchant fleet in foreign trade."

Paul V. McNutt, in another address, urged greater integration of all types of transportation to give the public better service.

Pari-Mutuel Bill Passed In New Jersey Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10—With just the necessary 31 votes, the Essex-Bergen Republican combine early today forced through the Assembly a pari-mutuel racing bill placing control with a five-man unsalaried commission. The bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Roscoe P. McCalve, Majority Leader, named the Commissioners, depriving Gov. A. Harry Moore, a Democrat, of the appointive power.

The Commissioners and their specified terms are: Amory L. Haskell, Red Bank, four years; Dr. John B. Hopper, Ridgewood, two years, Republicans; James Kerney, Jr., Trenton, three years, and James Cox Brady, Bedminster, one year, Democrats.

William H. Albright, State Treasurer, is the fifth member, serving during his three-year term. After the terms expire, the Legislature will name successors in joint session. The Governor can remove Commissioners but not appoint them.

Support for the new measure, which replaced that of Assemblyman Vincent S. Haneman (R) of Atlantic County, providing a four-man, bi-partisan commission, was whipped into line during the long evening of caucuses and conferences. Proponents were not sure of the necessary 31 votes until after midnight, when Assemblymen J. Stanley Herbert and Harold McDermott, Monmouth Republicans, indicated willingness to support it.

The House action is interpreted as a defeat for the Haneman group, which looked to Democratic minority support to put his bill through. In the Republican caucus Mr. Haneman's bill was reported to have polled only seven votes.

The Senate, in recess last night, probably will return next Monday night to take up the measure, its leaders having promised to convene if the House acted. Sentiment in the Upper House was strong for the four-man, bi-partisan commission, and it was doubtful the new measure will pass there.

Senate Majority Leader Arthur F. Foran declared recently that any measure without the bi-partisan feature would be amended to put it in that form.

Retaining most of the regulatory elements of the Haneman bill, the new measure differed in eliminating the $5,000 salaries for the Commissioners, reducing administrative expenses from $50,000 to $30,000 a year, requiring civil service qualification for lesser executives and employees, and allowing community referendums on establishment of race tracks.

The restriction in the first bill against placing tracks within 40 miles of each other was dropped from the new measure.

Rules for Preventing Fires Listed by New York Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The United States has before it today a 10-fold program for fire prevention, placed before it by John J. McElligott, Fire Commissioner, speaking over a Nation-wide radio hookup from the New York World's Fair at ceremonies inaugurating Fire Prevention Week.

Mr. McElligott's preventive decalogue follows:

1. Don't allow rubbish to accumulate in cellars and yards.
2. Don't smoke in bed.
3. Don't store oily mops or rags in closets.
4. Don't provide decorative shades of inflammable material around electric bulbs.
6. Don't permit children to play with matches.
7. Don't replace electric fuse with one of a larger capacity.
8. Provide metal screens in front of open fireplaces.
9. Don't place ashes from the stove in wooden receptacles.
10. Have flues and chimneys examined every year.

"Fire does not take a holiday," Mr. McElligott said in an address marking the first of two New York Fire Department days at the Fair.

"We have a fire in the United States every minute. Fire prevention should not cease with the end of Fire Prevention Week, but should continue to be a civic duty conscientiously practiced by every citizen in co-operation with the Fire Department every day of the year."

At the ceremonies held at the New York City Building, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia also spoke, praising the work of the Municipal Fire Department. After the speeches, 90 students of the Probationary Firemen's School of the New York Fire College participated in a demonstration of work with scaling ladders, swinging, jumping into nets, and sliding down ropes. Old and new fire department equipment also was on display.

Stalin Purge Cost Red Army 35,000 Men, Krivitsky Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, who said he was in the Soviet Military Intelligence for 17 years, told the Dies Committee today that the 1936-37 purge in Russia resulted in the killing of 35,000 members of the Red Army Officers' Corps.

He said also under questioning that, while Earl Browder dominated the Communist Party here, the real head of the Party in the United States, as elsewhere, was Stalin, who "gives his instructions to the Party here through the representatives of Communist International."

In addition, General Krivitsky told the House Committee investigating un-American activities that Josef Stalin sent from 300,000 to 400,000 persons to imprisonment or exile and "millions of the population to concentration camps."

Gen. Krivitsky, a small slight man with greying brown hair and hazel eyes, said that he broke with Stalin over the purge.

The witness testified through the aid of an interpreter. The purge, he said, reached its climax in 1936 and 1937.

"In this climactic period one could not remain in the Party without taking part in the purge himself," he continued.

"Stalin demanded that I take an active part in the purge. This I refused to do and I broke with Stalin."

That was in 1937, General Krivitsky said.

Born in the Ukraine

Born Samuel Ginsberg in the Russian Ukraine in 1899, he testified, his "official, legal Soviet Government name" had been Krivitsky since 1919.

Entering the military intelligence in 1920, he said that from 1921 to 1923 he worked in the Third Bureau of the Red Army General Staff.

Answering questions by Rhea Whitley, Committee counsel, about his various connections with the Soviet Government, Gen. Krivitsky said that in 1923 he was sent to Germany "to organize the German Revolution and prepare the manpower for the German Red Army."

Holding various positions in the intervening years, he said he became Director of the War Industries Institute and then in 1934 returned to General Staff intelligence work. In 1936-37 he was chief of Soviet military intelligence for Western Europe "which includes Central Europe, particularly Germany."

In a long answer as to why he broke with Stalin the witness said that "during the years preceding 1936 all of us hoped that the party in the country would enter a period of greater democracy."

"Then in the decisive year 1936," he declared, "when the country was looking forward to this change Stalin turned and purged all the elements which would have been the basis for democratization of the country.

Extended Operations

"In 1936-37, he destroyed all these elements in the Party—among workers, in the Army, among peasants and among the intelligensia.

"In 1937 he destroyed 35,000 members of the Officers' Corps of the Red Army.

General Krivitsky attempted to explain to the Committee how Stalin dominated the International Communist Party and used it to support his regime.

"As a formal matter, the Russian Communist Party within the International Party is merely a section, whose aim is to convince other sections of the International in other countries to adopt policies identical with those of Moscow," he said.

"Until 1923, the Soviet Government hoped to bring about revolutions in the other countries of Europe and the sections of the Party were instructed to govern their course accordingly. After 1923, the Government no longer could hope for revolution and the role of the Party sections changed accordingly.

"This does not mean that the Government and Stalin came to the conclusion to dispense with the parties. On the contrary, Stalin decided to use them to support his own internal and foreign policy.

"That Stalin required the International to support his own internal policies became clear during the purges. The Russian people don't know the position of the Internationale—they imagine it represents the working class movement in other countries.

Browder's Position

"Stalin is able to use the authority of the Internationale to convince the Russian people that the working classes of the other countries support him in his purge and his war on the Russian people."

Mr. Krivitsky explained that the International Party "is not an organization of autonomous and independent bodies," but that "the foreign Communist parties are nothing more than branches of the Russian party."

At this point Mr. Whitley broke in to say:

"When Earl Browder testified before this Committee, he stated the Communist Party of the United States was not subject to control or domination of any kind from the Soviet Government. Would you comment, Mr. Krivitsky, on that testimony?"

"As I have already explained," the witness replied, "the International Party does not consist of autonomous, independent bodies. On paper, Stalin and Browder occupy the same positions in their parties—both are general secretaries."

"But Browder never has had the slightest influence upon the Soviet Government. Browder was not responsible for the purges in Russia and Browder was not responsible for the measures of foreign policy taken by Stalin.

"As proof that Browder has no influence on Soviet foreign policy, there is the Nazi-Soviet agreement. Until August, 1939, the line of the American Communist Party was for collective security and an uncompromising fight on fascism. Twenty-four hours after the pact was signed, Browder reversed his position and now seeks to popularize the new policy with the American people."

Lewis Demands U. S. Peace But None Yet for A. F. of L.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (AP)—John L. Lewis demanded peace for America in opening the second convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, but offered no peace to the American Federation of Labor.

He urged Congress to adopt President Roosevelt's neutrality program, and expressed the hope "President Roosevelt will make available his own great influence in behalf of peace, when conditions warrant and justify his intervention."

The question of a united labor movement was laid before Mr. Lewis by Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California, who told the 400 delegates "unity between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L." was "desirable alike from the standpoint of labor and national well-being."

Missionary in Work

Mr. Lewis replied, "The Congress of Industrial Organizations had to be organized before Governor Olson could come here to make a speech. . . . The people of the United States were never made conscious of the labor problem before the Congress of Industrial Organizations came into being."

Governor Olson had forecast A. F. of L.-C. I. O. unity. But Mr. Lewis' remarks indicated he expected to lead the C. I. O. as a separate entity for at least another five years.

"Five years ago my voice was a feeble voice in this hall" where he was a delegate to an A. F. of L. national convention, the C. I. O. leader said. "But today I come back to San Francisco and behind me is an army of 4,000,000 men and women—a greater numerical force than ever followed any conqueror in the pages of history."

This "army of peace" he said represented 20,000,000 Americans.

"When I come back five years from now," he continued, "as come back I will, I will come into San Francisco with at least 10,000,000 dues-paying members."

The convention thundered its approval as it had applauded his repeated requests to "organize the unorganized" and his demands for peace.

Americans All

"The members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are Americans in principle, in thought, and in action," Mr. Lewis said. "We will at all times give support to our instrumentalities of Government and the political leadership of our country in any crisis or situation which imperils the integrity or existence of the free institutions under our flag.

"We do, however, have the firm and unalterable conviction that our Nation is not called upon to participate in any manner on one side or the other of a European conflict."

Both Governor Olson and Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. director who introduced him, said it was necessary that labor participate actively in politics.

Scale Boosts Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISBEE, Ariz.—Over 12,000 Arizona mine, mill, and smelter workers got a 5 per cent pay increase in early October. In accordance with a sliding scale installed several years ago by the leading copper producers, the advance was automatic when red metal stayed at or above 12 cents a pound for a period of 30 days. Operators of other mines always follow the lead of the copper companies in wage matters.

The base of miners is now $5,78 a day.

Largest employer is the Phelps Dodge Corporation, with 5,700 on its pay rolls at Bisbee, Douglas, Morenci, Ajo, Jerome, and Clarkdale. Next is the Miami Company, at Miami, with 1,100. Other leaders are Inspiration Consolidated at Miami, with 700; and Magma Copper, at Superior, with 800.

Arbitrator Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene—Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School, has accepted the appointment as arbitrator for the dispute between employers and the union which tied up ferry boat service in Puget Sound directly.

Dean Morse, who for the last years has been coast arbitrator for longshore employer-employee labor relations, will be the third member of a board that will include a representative of the union and the employers.

He received his appointment from the Department of Labor, which agreed to find a third man for the board in case the parties could not agree on this point. The strike was terminated through the intervention of Gov. Clarence D. Martin of Washington on the basis of arbitration, with the understanding that any award made would be retroactive. Employees were striking for more pay and for other demands.

Tammany Elects Sullivan as Chief For a Second Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A "hard times" Tammany today had returned Representative Christopher D. Sullivan as chief of the Wigwam, giving him the two-year leadership term for the second consecutive time without dissenting voice. His re-election in Tammany Hall at Seventeenth Street and Union Square last night found 500 members of the Democratic County Committee on hand, whose other piece of business for the evening was the voting in of 35 district leaders to the Tammany Executive Committee.

Many faces long familiar to these biennial gatherings were missing from the meeting, such as James J. Hines, deposed District Leader, who has been convicted of political conspiracy to aid a racket, and Albert Marinelli, retired overlord of Manhattan's Lower East Side, who also has felt the brunt of five years of Fusion Mayoralty reforms and a reinvigorated law enforcement system.

Among the new faces was that of Representative James H. Fay, whose political influence in the local organization has been in the ascendancy since he successfully contested bitterly anti-New Deal John O'Connor for the latter's place in Congress in 1938. Mr. Fay was one of several new-line Democrats to wrest district leaderships from the Tammany old guard in the primary last month, when his victory was over no less than William P. Kenneally, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee.

The place of the latter was given last night to Charles H. Hussey, Third Assembly District Leader; that of Vice Chairman to Timothy J. Sullivan; of Secretary to Bert Stand, incumbent, and of County Committee Chairman to David H. Knott, incumbent.

Liquor Trade Plans Defensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The liquor trade has again come face to face with a challenge by advocates of prohibition, and it can be met only by "unity" on the part of liquor dealers, according to Joseph G. Ringwalt, President of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

"It is in times like these that stronger and stronger attempts are made to bring about partial, if not total, prohibition by greatly increasing the tax burden." Mr. Ringwalt declared in an address before his Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. "Such problems involving the future of the trade, as well as its very existence, cannot be solved or properly met by importers as individuals. It must be done on a national basis through an association representing the best interests of the trade."

Mr. Ringwalt's warning came close on the heels of a renewed offensive by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union and other groups fighting to dry up the liquor trade through Federal and State enactment.

Harry L. Lourie, Executive President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Alcoholic Beverage Importers, saw in state labeling requirements a threat against the liquor trade. He recalled that under the twenty-first amendment and decisions by the United States Supreme Court, a State might impose any requirement it held needful with respect to labeling, advertising and selling alcoholic beverages. He declared that the distribution of imported wines and liquors had "virtually ceased" in Illinois because of the State's labeling requirements, and said that other States might be expected to insist on labeling requirements essentially different from those of the Federal Government. He urged importers to get together to reduce the cost of protection from legislation which they felt was unfair.

Chicago U. Gives Rhodes Scholars Study Privilege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Rhodes scholars who find their prized scholarships lying idle because they cannot go to Oxford during the war have another form of academic hospitality offered them. The University of Chicago is inviting all 96 of them to its campus, and no tuition is to be charged in any school or department.

So far four Rhodes scholars have registered here. But now that President Robert M. Hutchins has written to President Frank Aydelotte of Swarthmore (American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust) that the University is glad to take on all scholarship men who cannot go to Oxford this year, more are expected to switch to the Chicago campus.

McNutt Drive Opens in East

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 — Official eastern states headquarters for Paul V. McNutt-for-President were functioning at 80 Broadway here following a reception at the Biltmore Hotel Oct. 9 at which the Federal Security Administrator met 100 businessmen ostensibly in his official capacity, but in a room conspicuously stocked with pamphlets describing his qualifications for the Nation's highest office.

Mr. McNutt, who has been holding off on a definitive admission of his presidential ambitions until President Roosevelt makes known his own intentions for 1940, again said that if the President seeks a third term, he will support him. This was his way of answering a query for his opinion on a third term. When asked what candidate he would favor if the President did not try for re-election, the Indiana leader gave his questioner "three guesses—and you shouldn't miss on the first one."

Prominent at the reception was Oscar R. Ewing, New York City lawyer, who has been quietly organizing a McNutt campaign in the North Atlantic Seaboard States for several months. Mr. Ewing said the drive would now become more active, with himself in charge of the eastern drive. Co-managers for this area Col. Douglas I. McKay, chairman of the Veterans' Division of the New York State Democratic Committee; Howe S. Landers, New Jersey insurance executive; Harry Shackelford, New York Corporation head; Don Harold, cartoonist, and Russel Racy, New York City Bank officer.

Quotes From Congress

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), Colorado:

The neutrals today are looking to the largest and most powerful neutral in all the world to do something to stop this conflict. To my mind, the situation now facing our President is the grandest opportunity which has ever faced any of our American Presidents to render a great service to humanity throughout the world.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D), California:

The American Nation is not innocent of wrongdoing in the past. . . . But I am thankful that right now, apparently, we are moving forward decently and justly and fairly among the nations of the Western Hemisphere, limiting our lust for power and our imperial ambitions to friendly, honest, and decent co-operation.

Senator William H. King (D), Utah:

While one may admire the idealism and the sympathy that provokes such a remark, pure realism should convince us that if we again involve ourselves in trying to save nations that have been boiling in the cauldron of war for a thousand years, we will probably "stew in our juices" with them.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York:

Repealing the arms embargo is half a vote for war. . . . It is an effort to take sides, to sell to one side or the other, which, like all other measures short of war, means war in the long run.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D), Virginia:

Every member of this House is a committee to keep America out of war.

Representative E. E. Cox (D), Georgia:

Statecraft, propaganda, self-preservation — these are the forces behind the apparent determination of European states to make us participants in this war, and certainly no one is foolish enough to contend that the effort is not now in play.

Southern Road's New Train

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southern Railway began operation Oct. 11 of a new streamlined diesel-motored system between this city and Brunswick, Georgia. The unit is of stainless steel construction, finished in aluminum and painted the characteristic sylvan green of the other units of the Southern. Cars have indirect lighting, with interior finish of cream and green and chromium fixtures. The train is air-conditioned throughout. Increase of traffic to Georgia's popular seacoast resort, St. Simon's Island, at Brunswick, has brought about necessity for this train.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Behind the Headlines

'Greet the unseen with a cheer,' declared Barrie and that advice is still good.

It is uplifting to know that fear is destined for defeat and that bravery abounds.

"Courage, my children, and greet the unseen with a cheer," said Sir James Barrie in his famous rectorial address delivered to the students of St. Andrews University on May 3, 1922. His words have a special timeliness now, more than 17 years after they were spoken. With a great war already begun, and many things as yet unseen, there is need for cheering.

The cheering may not be exactly easy, but the harder it is, the greater the need for it. It takes a hearty chorus of cheers just now, cheers of hope and joy, to drown out the shouts of rage and hate. And it takes still more cheers to counteract the roar of bombs and cannon.

Barrie was speaking less than four years after the last big war came to a close, out of the fullness of wisdom gained in that struggle. His address makes helpful reading in the year 1939.

Topical

"Greet the unseen with a cheer" was the advice of Sir James M. Barrie.

Courage

It was a great surprise to everybody when the shy, retiring Barrie chose "Courage" as his topic for this occasion. The students and the world at large might have expected this from his predecessor as Rector of St. Andrews, Field Marshal Earl Haig. From Barrie, it was the last thing the public would have anticipated. But Barrie was always unpredictable. And his address, now a classic of English literature, carried all the more weight because it came from one whose conception of courage was of the highest moral type. There's nothing swashbuckling about the courage that Barrie talks about. It is the genuine article, not the counterfeit.

No doubt this truly wonderful speech is available in book form, but it first came into my possession printed on a double sheet of a Canadian newspaper I have kept it by me ever since, and read it often, until the pages are a little ragged at the edges, and the whole sheet is beginning to turn a most inappropriate color—yellow. But I wouldn't be without it.

Prophetic Words

Here are some words of Barrie's, taken from this address, which today appear to have been prophetic.

"I am far from implying," he said, "that even worse things than war may not come to a state. There are circumstances in which nothing can so well become a land, as I think this land proved when the late war did break out and there was but one thing to do. There is a form of anaemia that is more rotting than even an unjust war. The end will indeed have come to our courage and to us when we are afraid in dire mischance to refer the final appeal to the arbitration of arm."

All of the address, of course, is not so solemn as this. There is a great deal in it of the creator of Peter Pan. Barrie in his whimsical fashion pretends that there are two of him, the Barrie who is speaking to the students and the other Barrie, whom he calls McConnachie, "who writes the plays." He describes his profession as a playwright as "playing hide and seek with angels." He pokes fun at himself.

Example of Courage

But most important of all are the examples that Barrie gives of courage, the kind of calm, persistent courage that all of us need today.

He tells the circumstances, hopeless to a stronger character, under which the poet Henley wrote those magnificent lines, "I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul." "Henley described those circumstances in a letter to Barrie. In it he paid a glowing tribute to the great surgeon Lister," but Dr. Lister would probably have been among the first to give credit to Henley. A patient who can write lines like that is a great help to his physicians.

Barrie tells too, of a letter from Captain Scott of the Antarctic, which was delivered to him after the tragic ending of Scott's expedition. In it Captain Scott wrote, "we are in a desperate state—but it would do your heart good to be in our tent, to hear our songs and our cheery conversation."

"I think it may uplift you all," said Barrie to the students of St. Andrews, "to stand for a moment by that tent and listen, he says, to their songs and cheery conversation."

It does uplift us all to hear these talks of courage unalloyed, to know that bravery still abounds, that fear is destined for defeat, and that we can "greet the unseen with a cheer."

Rex Miller

A. F. of L. Forces Fight On Revising Labor Board

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The American Federation of Labor is on its way today to a fresh tilt with the New Deal, to which it refused a blanket indorsement yesterday, and with the Congress of Industrial Organizations over revision of the National Labor Relations Act and its administration.

In deciding to broaden and press the struggle over the NLRB, the A. F. of L. convention here yesterday placed special emphasis on superseding the present board of three with a new board of five members and on a "complete overhauling of the present personnel employed by the board."

Efforts of the A. F. of L. to change the law, with whose intent of encouraging and protecting the self-organization of workers the A. F. of L. agrees, furnish an unusual episode in labor history.

Feeling that the Act had been used against it for the benefit of its rival, the A. F. of L. began its contest when it was weak in the early period of the split-off of the C. I. O. group, and undertook to go up against the New Deal, the C. I. O. and doubting elements in the Federation itself.

Won In First Test

In the first big test in Congress the Federation this past year proved able to beat both President Roosevelt and the C. I. O. by blocking the reappointment of one of the NLRB members, but obtained no action on its proposed amendments.

Opening of the Act to amendment seems likely for the first time at the coming session of Congress. By yesterday's unmistakable convention decision, the A. F. of L. has answered its own dissenters and strengthened itself for the coming bout in Congress.

"Because of a perverted construction of provisions in the Act," said the committee report on the NLRB to the convention, "and an improper administration of it by the Board, the fundamental rights of labor have been weakened and in some respects destroyed."

Some argument from the floor in opposition to amendment of the Act was based on the admitted improvement in its administration since the displacement of one member of the board objected to, Donald Wakefield Smith, and the changes of some rules.

Still Demand Amendment

The Committee pointed out, however, that "the necessity for the amendments is not lessened, because this Board or some future Board may revise the rules now in force."

The Committee's criticism was stronger than that of last year's convention.

It was considered significant that President Roosevelt was brought into the controversy only by the Federation President, William Green, himself, who has in the past been considered friendly to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Green noted that even after the Federation had asked the President that Donald Wakefield Smith be not reappointed to the Board, the President did appoint him and that it was only after it was apparent that Congress would not approve the appointment that his name was withdrawn.

Congress it was then, one delegate pointed out, rather than President Roosevelt, that brought success to the Federation's efforts in this respect.

Reports from San Francisco, where the C. I. O. has just opened its convention, that John L. Lewis, its president, is himself critical of the Labor Board for what he says has been a reversal of its attitude in favor of the A. F. of L. drew from Federation leaders only the comment that this is "typical of Lewis strategy to confuse the issue."

Deny Federation Bias

Both the C. I. O. and the NRLB have denied that the Board has been biased against the A. F. of L.

The labor board issue probably had its part in the convention yesterday voting disapproval of a resolution urging open support of the Roosevelt Administration. Such an endorsement, however, would have meant an overturning of the non-partisan tradition of the federation, which is deeply grounded.

The resolution, which came up from the Connecticut State Federation of Labor, proposed that the Federation give its full support to the Roosevelt Administration. Practically the only argument behind this proposal came from the Connecticut delegation.

Vandeleur Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Re-election of Edward D. Vandeleur as secretary-treasurer was the highlight of the recent 40th annual convention here of the California State Federation of Labor.

Although Mr. Vandeleur was returned to office by a substantial majority, his election was contested by the so-called liberal bloc whose candidate was Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The election climaxed a year-long campaign waged by Mr. Watchman and his followers. Gov. Culbert L. Olson threw his support to the liberal elements by indorsing Mr. Watchman. President Roosevelt was indorsed for a third term.

Fireman

Wide World

Minnie

Mascot of Engine House No. 13 of Chicago slides down the pole just like her masters whom she quickly learned to imitate in answer to an alarm. Minnie is reported to be the first down the pole every time.

Chicago Tries Reform To Get New Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business is proving that it really means business in its current Greater Chicago plan as recently adopted by the Chicago Association of Commerce. This is a drive to bring new industries and pay rolls to Chicago by working to improve the basic conditions of business here.

Not only have the business concerns of the city subscribed some $400,000 to help put the new programs for industrial and commercial progress into operation, but the Association of Commerce is assuring their efficient operation through appointment of recognized authorities to direct them. For this is more than just a typical Chamber of Commerce drive for new business.

The major plan also aims at correcting many basic faults such as heavy taxation which to date have hindered industrial and commercial development. It is planned to consolidate the entire community in a study of its taxation problems, including tax delinquencies and other similar civic situations.

Leverett S. Lyon, who since 1932 has been Executive Vice-President of the Brookings Institution in Washington, has been made chief executive officer of the Association of Commerce, and will head this entire new program.

Industrial development itself will be directed by E. P. Querl, formerly Industrial Commissioner of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, whose appointment has just been announced. In his new capacity here, he will broadcast the facts regarding Chicago's industrial advantages to every company not represented here that might be considered a logical possibility for a Chicago factory, warehouse, or sales branch.

The Association of Commerce has already taken steps toward making Chicago a center of small airplane construction just as it is now a center for airline operation.

Denis Mulligan, formerly director of the United States Bureau of Air Commerce, made a tour of the country visiting manufacturers of airplanes and airplane equipment and accessories and will soon present a report.

'Settlement Law' Agreements Aid Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Inter-State agreements are enabling at least a dozen States to smooth out conflicting "settlement laws" that hinder the carrying out of today's Social Security program, the American Public Welfare Association reports after holding regional conferences in New England and in the eastern and central States.

"Settlement laws," enacted many years ago to prevent tramps and paupers from one locality "going on the town" in another, vary widely as to length of residence required before public assistance can be given. Today such laws work a definite hardship on itinerant laborers—harvest hands, strawberry pickers, and such—who are obliged to move from one State to another, the report finds. Families are sometimes separated when dependent children are found to have a different legal residence from that of their parents, And welfare workers, obliged to ascertain the exact legal residence of a family in order to charge the proper local unit for their help, often find the administrative cost greater than the actual expense of caring for the family.

It looks as though working agreements between the States are the answer to the problem until settlement laws are standardized or repealed, the Welfare Association adds. Such agreements permit inter-State visiting of persons receiving public aid, and inter-State transfer of dependents, with no interruption of their care.

California Realty Subdividing Active

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—New residential subdivision declarations in California set an all-time high record in September, reports Clarence Urban, State Real Estate Commissioner. In the first 18 days of the month, 26 new tracts were launched, about equally divided between the northern and southern parts of the State.

Contrary to the predictions of some real estate operators, the war situation apparently has stimulated this type of activity. As explained by the Commissioner, "residential lot prices are right. Although other commodities have undergone price inflation from artificial causes, residential lots today are usually priced on a sound basis and are even deflated in some cases."

California County Officials Praised For Tax Restraint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Boards of supervisors in more than one California County deserve commendation for the effective work they have done in holding down County tax rates during the budget season just concluded," reports the California Taxpayers' Association.

"Faced with the necessity of financing an increased relief burden and the problems created by the discontinuance of the special State relief subsidy, many of them have done a fine job of controlling expenditures for other functions of County Government," the Association adds.

The organization found that 14 Counties had decreased their tax rates for general County purposes, four showed no change, 11 increased their rates less than the amount required to meet increased welfare loads, and 29 increased their rates more than the amount necessary to meet the increased welfare loads.

Los Angeles County, for example, now has a rate of $1.6273 per $100 valuation, a decrease of 1.27 cents from the preceding fiscal period, even though 10.7 cents of the 1939-40 rate is necessary to pay that part of relief costs which in 1938-39 were financed by special State subsidy.

Of the current rate, $1.4973 is for general purposes, including relief; seven cents for road districts, and six cents for the County library. Last year the rate was made up of $1.51 for general purposes, seven cents for road districts, and six cents for the library.

All Postmasters Expected on Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Harry B. Mitchell, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, addressing several thousand postmasters from all parts of the country at their National Association convention here today declared that he expected all postmasters to be under classified civil service shortly. Under these circumstances postmasters would be controlled in their political life by the provisions of the civil service rule allowing them to "express privately their opinions on all political subjects," but closing the door to political activity.

"No recent act of Congress respecting the officials and employees of the Federal Government has aroused more general interest than the Hatch Act," Mr. Mitchell said. "It is designed to prevent political activity on the part of federal employees. The limitations such as are provided by the Hatch Act are no new thing for employees holding positions in the classified service. The Hatch Act provides the same sort of limitation on the political activities of nonclassified employees. The only difference between the language of the Hatch Act and the civil service rule on political activity is the omission of the word 'privately' in the Hatch Act. The civil service rule allows classified employees to 'express privately their opinions on all political subjects,' while the Hatch Act omits the word 'privately.'"

The civil service rule, he continued, provides that no one in the classified service shall take active part in political management or in political campaigns. "There has been some discussion as to whether presidential postmasters would be affected by the Hatch Act," Mr. Mitchell said, "but as we expect that all such postmasters will be classified shortly, the question is not of great consequence."

Mr. Mitchell also summarized the effect of the 1938 Ramspeck-O'Mahoney law putting 1st, 2nd and 3rd class postmasters under civil service.

"Since the passage of that law and up to the time that Congress adjourned in August, there had been appointed in the classified service 3,864 postmasters in these classes, or nearly 26 per cent of the total presidential positions. Of the figures quoted, about 700 confirmations were as a result of open competitive examinations. Slightly more than 2,900, or more than four times as many, were of incumbents reappointed following noncompetitive examinations.

"Only a few promotions from the ranks were made; and comparatively few of the noncompetitive examinations resulted in the disqualification of the incumbents. A few were disqualified because of their physical condition. The Attorney General has decided that when a postmaster's term has expired, the Civil Service Commission cannot compel the prompt filling of the vacancy; the incumbent postmaster may not, however, receive a classified status except with the Commission's consent."

Foot of Snow Covers Crops In Federal Alaskan Colony

PALMER, Alaska, Oct. 11 (AP)—Colonists in the Government's Matanuska Valley project turned to dog teams and snowshoes today to salvage what they could of their crops after a severe snowstorm and cold wave which caused the most serious crop situation since the colony was formed more than four years ago.

The mid-western farmers who came here to escape dust and heat were unable to estimate the "untold damage" from the sudden and unexpected snowfall of 12 to 18 inches Sunday. The temperature hovered around 10 degrees above zero, and there was no let-up in sight.

Only a small portion of grain had been harvested; about 80 per cent was in shocks in the field or uncut.

Acres of market garden produce were caught unharvested. Fields of cabbage were blowing bare and freezing swiftly.

Farmers expected the first snow would melt, but a sharp drop in temperature froze some snow that had melted and a thin layer of ice began forming on the ground.

Mrs. Harry Duff, wife of a colonist, hitched her dog team to a sled and struggled through the snow, digging potatoes which were still unfrozen.

One field of cabbage was harvested in part by colonists who went out on snowshoes.

One farmer had 25 acres of hay uncut; its loss would mean a feed shortage for livestock. Other colonists each had 10 acres of grain flattened by the snow. Even the colony's experimental farm was damaged.

Many of the colonists were depending on the return from their crops to meet obligations.

Discouraged over the new turn of events, some gave up hope for a harvest and left for the forest to hunt.

The colony, established by the Government for rehabilitation of stranded populations, expected to harvest the biggest crop in its history this season in the fertile valley.

The land is especially suitable to the growth of hay, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, beets, radishes, onions, parsley, lettuce, spinach, and other vegetables.

In addition to crops, the colony has a large livestock and dairy business.

Produce is marketed through a farm co-operative association, primarily to merchants supplying the market in near-by Anchorage and as far north as Fairbanks.

Last summer the colonists approved a new program leading to divorcing the project from Government relief. Originally, it was sponsored by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, but many of its functions already have been taken over by the co-operative. The valley's current population totals about 800.

Winter Hits Alaska

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—Winter closed in on the Far North Oct. 11, ending highway and water traffic into the Alaskan interior.

Busses scheduled to leave here via the Richardson Highway on the last trip of the season to the coastal port of Valdez turned back after reports of snowstorms in the high passes were received.

The ferry at Big Delta, 90 miles south on the Tanana and Delta Rivers, was scheduled to be pulled from the river this week-end, terminating river service.

Ice in the Chena River here closed gaps to form an ice sheet from shore to shore.

Highway, river and railroad traffic over the Government-owned Alaskan Railroad this season has been the heaviest in years.

St. Louis Mardi Gras Provides Fun for 300,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The blare of seemingly countless brass bands announced Oct. 10 the sixtieth triumphant entry into St. Louis of the veiled prophet who headed a spectacular "gay nineties" parade before some 300,000 spectators who jammed downtown streets.

It was St. Louis' version of the New Orleans mardi gras, officially opening the fall social and business seasons.

The two-day visit of His Mysterious Majesty will be climaxed Oct. 11 when he will crown his Queen of Love and Beauty. Identity of the Queen—the greatest honor which can come to a St. Louis debutante—will remain a secret until the ceremony.

The royal chariot of the benign monarch, who, as tradition has it, comes from far-away mythical Khorassan, led a long, glittering array of floats, mummers and musicians in a colorful spectacle that brought most of the activities of the city to a halt.

24,000 Idle in Dodge Plants; 'Slow-Down' Strike Charged

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers and the Chrysler Corporation brought the number out of work today to more than 24,000.

The Dodge main and Dodge truck plants have been closed since Oct. 9, when the Company charged the Union with conducting a "slow-down" strike and sent workmen home.

A Corporation spokesman said if the "slow-down" continued in Dodge units it would "close down all Chrysler divisions as well as many departments in the Briggs Manufacturing Company within two days."

In an outspoken exchange of letters, Company and Union representatives accused one another of attempting to "camouflage" the real issue—impending negotiations for a new union contract to replace the one which expired Sept. 30.

Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President in charge of operations, wrote Richard T. Frankensteen, head of the Union's Chrysler Division, that the Company was "willing to negotiate."

"Bring in your negotiating committee and let's get down to business," he said. "We are ready again to make a fair contract, but not to let you run the plants."

Mr. Frankensteen replied that the Union "is not asking to run the Chrysler shops," and warned that if the Company "persists in its declaration of war on the chosen Union of its employees, the Union will have no recourse but to defend itself with every resource at its command.

"That," he added, "is what the U. A. W.-C. I. O. intends to do."

Mr. Weckler wrote Mr. Frankensteen that "the trouble at Dodge is due to your attempt to take control of production, to build up a case prior to the new contract negotiations and to make a show of force.

"Under Union instructions, a number of employees, paid to do a fair day's work, took it into their own hands to say what would or would not be produced. . . .

"Production schedules are the management's function. You may as well know now that we do not intend to give your Union control of production."

President's Phone to London Is Mess of Scrambled Words

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—When President Roosevelt calls up Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London, his trans-Atlantic "Hello Joe" sounds like "Olleh Eoj" on the radio.

All the rest of the conversation would sound like gibberish to anyone with an ordinary radio set. And even if you could pick up the particular frequency on which the two men were talking it would suddenly fade completely.

The system is nothing new, but particular caution is now being taken with the President's phone calls across the ocean to representatives of the United States in foreign countries. Tense days abroad increase the calls from Washington to foreign capitals.

Waves Are Scrambled

Such calls are "scrambled" at the station which broadcasts them by radio. Small vacuum tubes change the sound waves so that high notes in a voice are converted into low notes, or may be modified through the entire range of the voice. The result is speech which is unintelligible.

At the receiving end, whether in London, Berlin, Paris, Copenhagen, Brussels, or any one of a hundred other cities, similar vacuum tubes pick up the jumbled talk, convert it back into normal conversation, amplify it and pass it on to the telephone receiver.

By pre-arranged signals the radio operators at both the sending and receiving points adjust their instruments to run synchronously—like soldiers keeping step.

Still More Safeguards

To insure further secrecy, just in case some foreign spy might be listening in with one of the "unscrambling" devices, the sending station frequently changes from one radio channel to another. By pre-determined signal, the receiving station switches at the same time, assuring an uninterrupted conversation.

The "radio lines" are occasionally interrupted, but seldom by any man-made interference signals intended to break them down. The principal interference comes from sunspots, flaming clouds of gas which whirl across the sun's surface.

These spots throw off particles of atoms which, when they strike the earth's atmosphere, set up vibrations in the atoms of air. Normally layers of air high in the stratosphere act like mirrors to reflect radio waves back to the earth. The sunspot particles break these mirrors into billions of fragments and then a radio "fade out" occurs, magnetic compasses are thrown off, true direction and even land telephone communication is disrupted.

So, if the President should be cut off in a radio telephone to one of his ambassadors—the chances are the sun will be to blame.

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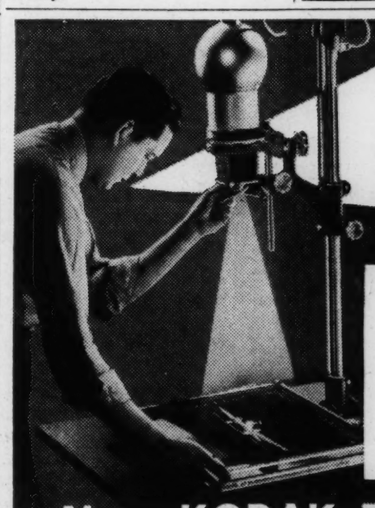

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Turkey: Historic Crossroads Vital Today

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Turkey's diplomatic star has suddenly ascended in recent weeks. It's getting recognition that might seem out of proportion to its apparent size and importance. Several of you have asked why. There are two major reasons. One is its unique and powerful strategic position. The other the Turk's ability to deal realistically, a quality essential in handling Germany and Russia.

"Let's consider the Turk himself for a moment. Lots of people think he is a race apart. Yet biologically he is largely a Mediterranean type. He resembles southern Europeans. His greatest modern leader, Kemal Atatürk, could have passed as a Scot or a Bostonian."

Question: "Then the Turk's character is much like the southern European?"

Answer: "No. You see the Turks are mainly Moslems. Islam has exercised a great influence on their character. In the past many brutal deeds and plunderings occurred in the name of religion. Women were held down and arrogance often became a virtue. Yet actually the Turkish masses are very pleasant, neighborly people."

Question: "Speaking of Atatürk, hasn't he changed the Islamic characteristics of the Turks?"

Answer: "Not all, but a lot. He worked wonders in just 15 years. He took an utterly crushed, flagrantly humiliated people and gave it a strong, honorable place among nations. A state on the point of being partitioned, he made it the leading power in the Near East. He consolidated a country 17 per cent larger than France with almost 17,000,000 people. Once widely mixed it is now almost 90 per cent Turkish.

"Doctrines of the French and American Revolutions now inspire the leaders. Living with a zeal for progress they are working hard to make Turkey catch up with the western world. In education, language reforms, religious liberation, emancipation of women, industrial development, improvement of the courts and agricultural advances they have attained remarkable success."

Question: "That sounds like a democracy. But Atatürk was a dictator, wasn't he?"

Answer: "Atatürk and his aides recognized that you cannot make a backward people democratic at once. They must be educated up to it. So they have given a strong leadership to bring this about, with democracy the ultimate goal."

Question: "Is it because Turkey is now strong that it gets marked diplomatic recognition today?"

Answer: "No. Turkey is not so strong yet. As I said at first it is the strategic position of Turkey which counts so heavily. Next comes the Turkish character we have outlined which makes for a very realistic type of leadership. In a Turk a hardboiled Stalin or a ruthless Hitler meets his match. Yet combined with this realism is a democratic and progressive instinct. Taking his strategic position to the gaming tables of diplomacy, even playing across from Stalin and Hitler, Mr. Turk will make a very good showing."

Question: "What about this strategic position?"

Answer: "You have to look at a map to see it. You will find that Turkey controls the greatest crossroads in Europe—the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus. It is a crossroads of boat and railway. Boats connecting the Mediterranean with the Black Sea shuttle constantly through these waters. Long freight trains pounding down through the Balkans cross here for the near east. This railroad was part of the Kaiser's famous dream—'Berlin to Bagdad.' It probably will be connected to Bagdad yet. In the meantime it is the great artery of that region.

"Control of this waterway has long been the goal of Germany, Russia and, some years ago, England. England sought it because as a naval power it needed these waters. Russia and Germany saw it as a way to dominate all the Balkans and the Near East. Britain in a badly-handled campaign lost thousands of men in attacking the Dardanelles during the World War."

Question: "Isn't Turkey in a dangerous position with two great, aggressive powers seeking control?"

Answer: "Yes and no. Theoretically yes. But realistically Turkey knows it is too great a prize for any one of the powers to ever let another great power take over. So it is playing them against one another and it is very likely to succeed. And in so doing it will help stabilize the Balkans of which it is the leading power today."

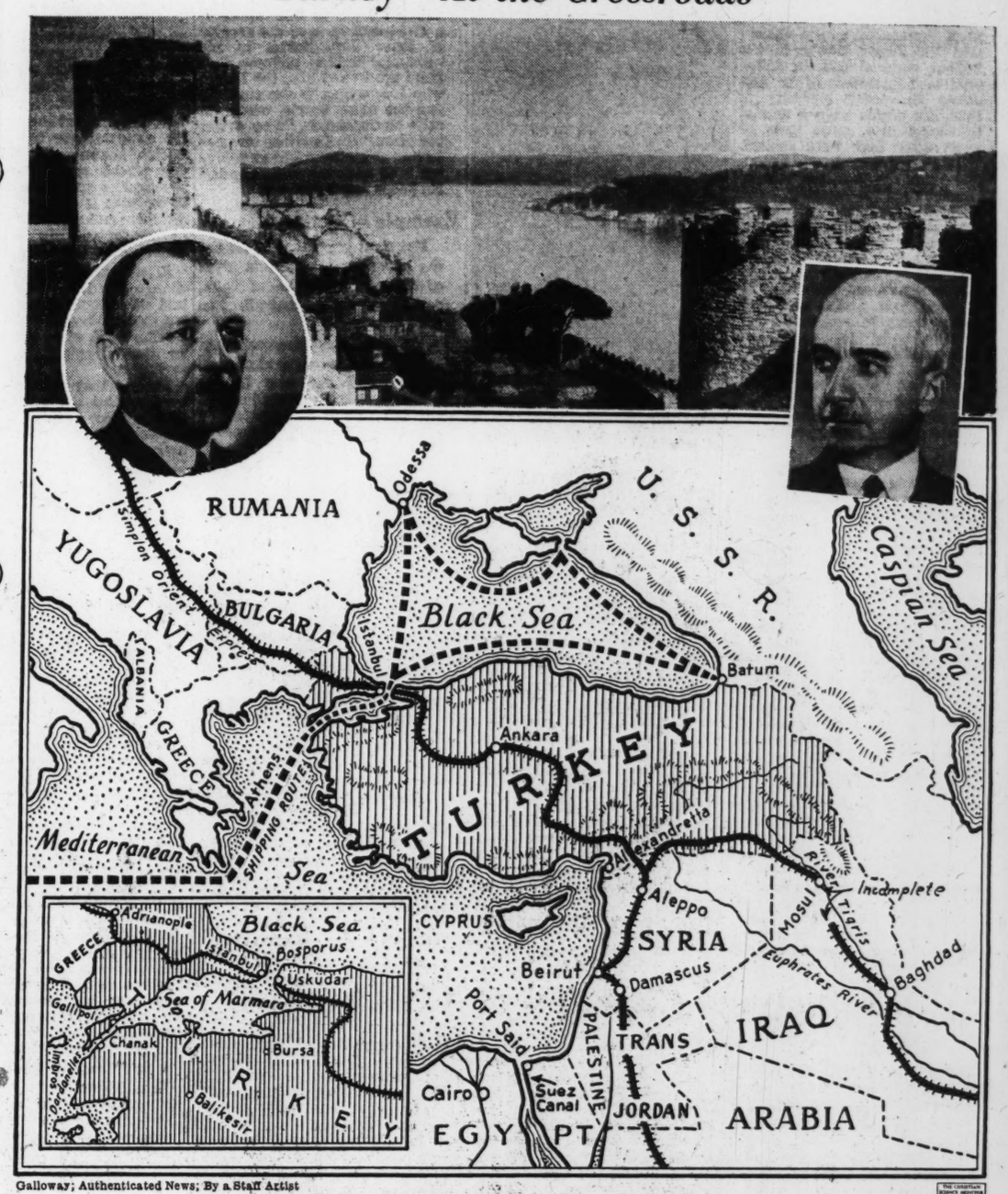
Question: "Won't Turkey use this position to try and expand to the size of the old Ottoman empire?"

Answer: "No. Turkey has learned that efforts at making more out of what it has is a much better long range plan than continually taking in more territory than it can control and digest. That is realism at its best—and something the other so-called realistic powers have yet to find out—probably at high cost. Nevertheless in its need for oil Turkey may yet expand southward."

Question: "All this hardly paints Turkey as the 'Sick man of Europe,' its once famous description?"

Answer: "For an answer we have arranged for a more sharply defined picture of Turkey today and the changes that have made it so, by our guest speaker, Dr. Philip Ireland of Harvard University, who has recently returned from a period of research and study in Turkey—on Fireside Page 35."

Turkey—At the Crossroads



Galloway; Authenticated News; By a Staff Artist

Rail and Water Routes Cross at Istanbul

The picturesque peaceful-appearing Bosphorus shown at the top actually is the key to Near Eastern diplomacy, which has been so ably practiced by: Sükrü Saracoglu, Turkish Premier, at the left; and Ismet Inönü, Turkish President, at the right.

Atatürk: One Man's Constructive Genius

By Dr. Philip W. Ireland

The Ottoman Empire, at the Armistice in 1918, seemed completely at the mercy of the Allies, so shattered and exhausted were the Turks. The long threatened collapse seemed certain.

Yet within five years Turkey's enemies had been forced from Turkish soil by nationalists, aroused, organized and led by Mustafa Kemal and his associates. Turkey had signed at Lausanne the only negotiated peace of the war. The capitulations and special privileges of foreigners had been abolished. The Sultanate and the Khalifate, in spite of past centuries of authority, had been swept away and Turkey had become a republic with Mustafa Kemal as its first president. Turkey was recognized as a nation by right and not by sufferance. The Allies had won the war but it was Turkey which had won the peace.

The primary problem which faced Turkey was not the absence of potentials in its people and its natural resources. It was the releasing and utilization of the potentials which had lain dormant under oppression.

To One Man Full Credit

Mustafa Kemal, perhaps better known as Atatürk, energetic, sure of his aims, ambitious for his country, unhampered by tradition or sentimentality, did not wait for the Peace of Lausanne to initiate his program of creating a modernized Turkey, looking to Europe rather than Asia, employing western methods and technique in developing its resources and freed from the self-seeking Ottoman dynasty and from the stultifying influence of the Islamic clergy.

Three of the methods employed by Atatürk in creating a new Turkey seem of special importance: secularization; intensification of nationalism, and development of resources.

Under the Empire, Islamic law, enforced by an entrenched reactionary clergy, dominated the legal and educational system and society in general. Steps in Atatürk's secularization program cut at the roots of divided allegiance and authority in the new republic and furthered westernization, as did abolition of the fez and the encouragement of western dress, the adoption of the Latin alphabet and the western calendar and the compulsory use of family names.

In achieving national unity, the Turkish Republic has not hesitated to use methods adopted by other authoritarian governments. In the schools, in official histories, in the press, in the People's Houses and by government spokesmen, pride and confidence in the Turkish nation, in the purity of the Turkish race and language and in the mission of Turkish culture are stimulated and encouraged. "Turk," often used as a term of derogation in Ottoman days, has become a term of honor and self-respect.

Democratic Ideals Aim

The educational system is used for more than inculcating nationalism. The high illiteracy is being attacked. The creation of good citizens, trained in liberal western methods and interested in themselves, their country and the world at large is stressed. Democracy is not held up to scorn. Rather it is held up as an objective to be attained. Sanctity of the law and the constitution is taught.

Turkey in many respects is a poor country. Its national budget of about $250,000,000 is about half that of New York City. Nearly fifty per cent of the land is either sterile or unproductive without costly irrigation. Yet it has rich deposits of chrome, copper, iron, coal and lignite. It produces cotton, grains and excellent tobacco, fruit and wool. In the development of these resources, as well as of industries using local raw materials, Turkey has been successful considering her early handicaps—lack of capital, trained personnel, a badly-devised tax system and fear of foreign intervention. Turkey is predominantly agricultural but agriculture has been somewhat neglected.

To Turks the present war comes as a blow. The program of rebuilding Turkey is far from complete. Turkish leaders speak in terms of ten, twenty, thirty years for the carrying out of present plans which war will bring to a standstill. "Peace at home and peace abroad" has been more than a mere phrase. Sincere efforts on behalf of peace have brought about the settlement of long-standing quarrels with Greece, the creation of a Balkan Entente and of a Middle East bloc, composed of Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan, committed to peace and non-aggression.

Turkey and the Powers

Among the great Powers, Turkey's relations have tended to center about Russia, its friend of longest standing, with whom it has a long land frontier. Toward England and France Turkey's post war hostility has turned to friendship, formalized in recent alliances, in the recognition of a common interest in peace, the maintenance of the status quo and in greater freedom of trade. Italy, as long as Mussolini speaks of Mare Nostrum or of Italy's role in the Mediterranean, will be regarded with suspicion. Turkey's sympathy with Germany has for the most part changed to apprehension of Nazi ambitions in the Balkans and Near East, a fact which underlines Turkey's realization that her long-run interests as well as her sympathies lie with Great Britain and France.

Turkey's future action is almost unpredictable in the light of the Russo-German agreement and of the present negotiations in Moscow. She does not undervaluate her strategic position and her diplomats will drive a shrewd bargain. Turkey values peace. She will make concessions to achieve it but she will not fail to pour her not inconsiderable force and resources onto the battlefield if her national independence is threatened.

A 'Talkie' on Turkey

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Relax. Sit back. Take it easy. For a long, long film is beginning. It covers, not hours nor days. Not months nor years. Not decades nor centuries. But a millennium. One millennium entire, and a third of another.

Look at the scene. Burning sands; eternal snows; dashing waves. Three continents. Seven seas. The two most magnificent river valleys in human history, with billowing sails over gold decked barks. Queens with diamond crowns and gossamer scarfs. Warriors with Damascus steel scimitars on coal black steeds. Barefooted Arabs racing in waterless wastes. Grand-domed churches. Minareted mosques. Black-robed priests swinging incense-burners; white-scarfed hodjas calling to prayer.

Now the film starts. Warriors sweep out of Arabia's sands—lean, fanatical, scornful of danger. "There is one God," they cry, "and Mohammed is his prophet!" They rush north and east and west. The world takes flight before them.

Crash! Down goes the Persian empire.

Crash! Most of the Roman empire collapses.

Shouts rend the air! Mohammedans enter Jerusalem.

Flames mount to the sky! Mohammedans enter Alexandria.

Ships grate on the sand! Mohammedans enter Spain.

The crescent waves in Europe, Asia, Africa. The Arabs are first among the mighty of the earth.

The clock of history strikes seven.

Tick tock—a century goes by.

Tick tock—two centuries go by.

Tick tock—three centuries go by.

A lean, plainly-dressed horseman appears upon the sand. He rushes over the wilderness, with fellow-horsemen clattering behind him. It's Alp Arslan, "the valiant lion," the mighty Mongol, the Turk from Turkestan. He rides into Arabia, hears the call to prayer, vows allegiance to the Prophet, picks up the banner of Islam that weak Arab hands are no longer able to carry.

The Seljukian Turks are here. They knock at Europe's door. They capture the Byzantine Emperor, ride their horses into churches, start the long, long march to Vienna.

The clock of time strikes 1071. It strikes eleven; then twelve.

Ottoman Turks

Four thousand horsemen wander over high Asiatic plateaus. They lose their way. In fording a river their leader drowns. They decide not to return east to their homeland, but to ride on toward the Golden West, over the plains, over the seas, over the Alps, on one of the greatest of all history's adventures.

Their leader is Osman; these are the Ottoman Turks.

The clock of time strikes 13. It strikes 1326. Osman has finished his task. He transmits his power to his children and children's children, to the mightiest succession of mighty monarchs that ever called one man their sire. The 4,000 wild horsemen have become an empire, before which Europe shall tremble for centuries.

The world of Osman is gloomy. Autumn is in the air. The weather is cold. Thick clouds cover the skies. The leaves of enlightenment, beauty, good-will are falling from all the trees.

Watch the film as it passes, dark and lurid. You see burned villages, ghost cities, charred remnants of churches, pillaged altars, fields filled with weeds, vast provinces silent as an inland sea.

For Alp Arslan has passed.

Genghis Khan has passed.

And Osman, also, has passed to glean the residue of spoils. But the gleaning is all too meager, so he goes on to Europe, resuming "the valiant lion's" march toward Vienna.

The clock of time strikes 1368. It echoes over the valleys, reverberates over the hills, leaps citadel walls, springs into fortress towers. It thunders in Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest, Warsaw, Vienna.

It's 1368, and the Turks cross the Hellespont. Proud waves Islam's banner on Europe's shore. Minarets mount on Thrace's plains. Mohammed calls Balkan Christians to prayer.

The clock strikes 1389. Serbia passes beneath Ottoman swords.

1444. The last vestige of Bulgaria disappears beneath Islam's flood, to remain submerged more than four centuries.

Rome's Adieu

1453. Constantinople falls. Adieu, Rome. The last relic of Caesar's work collapses. Rome that ruled the world has vanished. This part of the empire survived a full millennium after the eclipse of the city on the Tiber, but now it is also gone. And gone forever. By 1939 the very name Constantinople will have disappeared. Byzantium will have been forgotten. Over the last ruins of a ruined empire floats the banner of Islam.

But the drama is not yet over. The film rolls on unchecked. The greatest stars of all are just appearing. Osman's most magnificent sons now come on the screen, riding past all barriers and fortresses into the heart of Europe. Watch the horsemen advance. Half the Danube is theirs, all of Rumania falls, much of Russia is conquered, most of Hungary is seized, eastern Austria succumbs. A Sultan's red tent gleams through the trees above Vienna; the green flag of Mohammed floats higher than the tower of St. Stephen.

It's 1683. Islam, going west, is within 700 miles of the battlefield where Charles Martel, a millennium earlier, stopped Islam coming east.

And now it's stopped again—at Vienna. Osman has reached his highest peak. He must go back home. It took him 315 years of incessant fighting to come, and it will require 230 years of constant fighting to drive him back.

It's 1686. Listen! Every bell in Europe is ringing; Budapest is freed. Liberty is moving down the Danube.

It's 1774. Look east. Valiant, pious, cruel Russia is taking all Eastern Christians under her protection.

It's 1804. Look at the Serbian swineherds. They're raising the banner of freedom and driving back their Moslem masters.

It's 1829. The forgotten sheperds of Greece have raised liberty flags on every hill.

It's 1878. Russia frees Bulgarian peasants.

Cycle of Empire

It's 1912. Even Macedonia arises and drives from Europe the last children of those children of Osman, who had landed there 544 years earlier. The Turks are back in Asia.

One gigantic roll of our super film is ended. Egyptian might succumbed. Arabia rose and fell. Persia lost its sway. Rome was shattered. Much of Europe has paid tribute or served Osman as slaves; Greek temples became stables, classic statues served as barricades and learning's lights went out.

The cycle of Empire has completed its stupendous turn. The Turks who came from Anatolia have withdrawn to Anatolia. The Sultans have vanished. Constantinople is discarded. A new capital is built. A new day has dawned. A new Turkey is here. Cross and Crescent meet on no more battle fields. Europe and Turkey clasp hands. Kemal, the new and better Alp Arslan, enters as the hero of today.

R. H. Markham

Read On—

The Achievements of Atatürk—by Henry E. Allen in the Yale Review for March 1939.

Atatürk's passing marked an epoch in the history of his nation and spotlighted the reforms he had fostered.

The Transformation of Turkey—by Douglas Chandler in the National Geographic Magazine for January, 1939.

New hats and new alphabet pictured as best representing the swift national change that has been wrought in Turkey.

The Turkey of Atatürk—a book published this year by Donald Everett Webster.

A comprehensive study of the social process in the Turkish revolution by which Turkey is being democratized.

Inside Europe—by John Gunther.

Chapter 29, "The Turkish Colossus," reveals Kemal Atatürk before a professional candid cameraist.

Widely Varying Stories Tell of Naval-Air Fight

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Another North Sea naval-air battle dispute has arisen over conflicting reports from the British Admiralty and the German High Command reports of German bombing plane attacks on units of the British Navy.

Although the Admiralty, in two communiqués issued Oct. 9 and 10, flatly denied a single hit by German bombers, the German High Command holds to its statement that "six especially hard hits" were scored on British cruisers.

In its second communiqué yesterday on the North Sea battle, the British Admiralty states:

Although dispatches have not yet been received, a somewhat fuller account may now be given of the series of minor actions on the North Sea reported in yesterday's communiqué.

An enemy squadron reported and shadowed by our patrol on Sunday afternoon, aware that its presence was known, appears to have turned back and in the night to have eluded our forces, which did not sight it.

On Monday morning a British destroyer in a heavy sea sighted an enemy aircraft and turned stern-on to the sea to fight her guns.

A level bombarding attack was made at 5,000 feet.

Her bombs burst about 400 yards to starboard. A second and larger aircraft, making a similar attack, was probably hit by our guns.

Three larger bombs were dropped, but again fell wide, about a half mile from the ship. The first attacker came back and tried a dive bombing attack, but it was driven off by our fire. The aircraft may have been hit. Two bombs were dropped and missed by over 200 yards.

The same afternoon, a British cruiser squadron was attacked by bombers and engaged them for over an hour.

In returning toward her base, a British destroyer developed a main engine defect in no way connected with any enemy action. She reached port safely this morning.

In none of these actions has any British ship been hit or damaged, and there have been no British casualties.

Enemy casualties are still unknown, but reports from neutral countries indicate that several machines failed to return to Germany.

[Reports from Denmark and Norway declare that three German bombers had made forced landings in Scandinavia, two in Denmark, and one in Norway.]

The German High Command, in its communiqué issued yesterday, gives an entirely different account of the engagement, stating that "six heavy bombs struck their mark," although it goes on to confirm in part the story of bombers being forced down by reporting that "two German planes were obliged to make emergency landings on Danish soil."

The German News Agency, DNB, announced that "since Oct. 7 joint operations of heavy and light naval forces as well as air force units have been under way in the northern North Sea and along the Norwegian west coast."

It added that these air units "in the course of operations succeeded in locating the English naval forces and damaging them as was previously reported." The agency said the operations were being continued.

Bombs for Fleet

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The German air force today was ordered to continue its attacks on British warships blockading the North Sea.

Official quarters called the order one of the most important German announcements since the war on Poland ended with Warsaw's capitulation.

Aerial co-operation with seacraft in fighting the British North Sea Fleet was launched Oct. 7 and authorities said success of the first three days brought the new order to continue joint sea and air operations.

The fact that two German planes made forced landings in Denmark Monday after attacking British warships off the Norwegian coast apparently strengthened Nazi determination to carry through their bombing threat against the fleet.

American Memento in Warsaw Wreckage

© Julien Bryan From Wide World

Photograph of President Roosevelt Survives Bombing

The likeness of the American Chief Executive was found on the floor of the office of the United States Consul General when the building was searched after the German bombardment. All of the offices of the United States were in rented buildings. The home of Ambassador Biddle was wrecked in the attack.

Sell No Air Bombs, Hoover Advises

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Former President Hoover urges the United States to "raise a standard against barbarism" in warfare by prohibiting the sale of bombing planes, poison gas, and submarines to any nation at any time, whether neutral or warring.

In response to requests for advice upon the neutrality bill from Senators and Congressmen, he has sent them a memorandum which runs in part as follows:

Ever since the World War, an increasing part of the method of war is to intimidate or to attack the civil population from the air. This is indeed the greatest advance of aggressive methods against the independence of nations in the last century. After war itself, this threat of destruction of open cities and this killing of women and children is the greatest step to barbarism of a thousand years. And this is no emotional expression. We have seen it in horrible action in China, Spain, Ethiopia, and Poland.

In May, 1933, President Roosevelt included the abolition of these weapons among other proposals made on that occasion.

Equally important, and from exactly the same reasoning, I am convinced that we should permit nations to buy from us the instruments by which they can defend themselves from such barbarities. We should, therefore, permit the sale of pursuit airplanes, light observation planes, anti-aircraft guns, and any other instruments of defense against attacks on civilians.

Equally I do not like to think of the time when civilian populations will have been attacked and we have deprived them of the weapons by which they could have defended their women and children from such barbarities. Should aerial catastrophe come to either side, we will see a national regret that we had either contributed to it or failed to aid in its prevention.

Without Partiality

The proposal largely meets the distrust that the repeal of the embargo is but another step in the program of joining the United States in this war. We would not be throwing the weight of our arms manufacture into European power politics; we would be throwing it toward greater humanity in the world and less destructive war. We would not be showing partiality to either side. The practical results of the program are of service to the British and French tion of their cities and their people. It contributes to the protection of their women and children and civilians generally. It contributes to saving the destruc- sources of supplies from the air. That is today their greatest danger. And likewise it protects German women and children and their sources of supplies and cities from bombing by planes of our manufacture.

It seems to me for the foregoing reasons the plan eliminates the claims of unneutral action made against either withholding or selling arms. Furthermore, it is consonant with long declared national policies of the United States in respect to this sort of arms. It is not based on action for or against nations who may be at war, as it would apply at all times against neutrals as well as combatants, before and after war occurs.

Oslo Shipping Conference

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister Spaak told Socialists of the Belgian Parliament yesterday that Belgium would join other nations of the Oslo group in a conference to protest interference with neutral shipping by belligerents.

He did not say when or where the conference would be held.

Red Fleet Massed

By the Associated Press

Massing of the Soviet fleet at its naval base at Kronstadt and the torpedoing of another neutral vessel, the 22nd non-belligerent to go to the bottom, highlighted the war on the sea Oct. 10.

Dispatches from Kronstadt said a "whole armada of battleships" had swarmed into the port, presumably as part of the Soviet push to regain its prewar Baltic dominance.

Nine sailors were believed to have perished when the 1,018-ton Swedish freighter Vistula was torpedoed 40 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands. Nine of the crew were rescued.

The sinking was Sweden's 5th loss and the 15th suffered by Scandinavian countries. Norway has lost 5 ships, Finland 4, and Denmark 1.

Meanwhile French naval authorities seized 21 ships and arrested six members of a shipping company accused of attempting to sell French vessels abroad.

The ships were valued at 120,000,000 francs ($2,760,000).

Authorities said two men arrested were Netherlands agents of a small company formed during the Spanish civil war.

The British freighter Marwarri suffered a mysterious explosion, causing its crew of 91 to abandon ship off the Welsh coast. The 8,063-ton ship was taken in tow by a salvage boat. Cause of the explosion was unknown. Five men were injured.

Britain announced seizure during the week ending Oct. 7 of 25,000 tons of contraband goods bound for Germany, including 13,800 tons of petroleum products. This brought the total war seizures to 315,000 tons.

Ships known to have been destroyed rose to 66 and gross tonnage to 267,089 with the sinking of the Vistula. The wartime casualty list rose to 773.

Saw U-Boats Sunk

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP)—Eyewitness accounts of the sinking of two German submarines by British destroyers were given here by the crew of the English freighter Newton Pine which loaded 240,000 bushels of wheat after a perilous Atlantic crossing.

The crewmen also described the torpedoing by a submarine of a British tanker.

"We left England after the war was declared," one sailor said. "For the first four days of our 25-day trip across, we were convoyed by British destroyers. There were several other ships in our convoy.

"In those first four days, three German submarines attempted to attack us. From the decks of our ship we saw two of the subs sent to the bottom. One of them was only about a hundred yars off our port rail when the depth bomb got it.

The destroyers reported they had sunk a third U-boat but crew members did not witness this battle.

Raider at Work

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The British Admiralty admitted tonight the possibility that one of Germany's three 10,000-ton "pocket" battleships had slipped through the North Sea blockade and was operating in the South Atlantic Ocean.

"All we have to go on are the statements of the crew of the British freighter sunk Oct. 1," an Admiralty spokesman said.

[Survivors of the freighter Clement, sunk off the Brazilian coast, were quoted in dispatches from Bahia, Brazil, as saying their ship was machine-gunned by an airplane, then shelled and torpedoed by a warship which some insisted was the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.]

The Admiralty spokesman refused to confirm that the raiding warship was the Admiral Scheer, but added, 'in any case we are not going to disclose the dispositions of our ships."

[The Admiral Scheer, the Admiral Graf Spee, and the Deuthschland, built between 1931 and 1934, are the three German vessels commonly called pocket battleships. The authoritative Janes' Fighting Ships says, "Actually they are equivalent to armored cruisers of an exceptionally powerful type." Each is equipped with eight torpedo tubes and six 11-inch Krupp cannon. They carry two airplanes each.]

Silence on Subs

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Members of Parliament, seeking an Admiralty statement on whether German submarines were operating near American shores, failed to get an answer today.

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Undersecretary to the Admiralty, said he would have to have advance notice before answering such a question.

To another query on "What action was being taken to prevent the use of former rum-runners off the American Coast, in supplying submarines with oil and water, Mr. Shakespeare said merely he was certain "the governments concerned" were "fully aware of the duties incumbent upon neutrals in regard to the fueling and provisioning of belligerent ships."

He described as without foundation reports that "mother ships were being used by the Dominican Government to refuel German submarines operating in the Caribbean Sea."

British Backing French By 'Magnificent' Material

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 11—The momentarily static situation on the West Front may be interpreted in terms of preparation—a preparation which was clearly illuminated through a phrase in yesterday's speech by Premier Edouard Daladier.

In his broadcast the Premier laid special stress on British aid countering German defeatist propaganda which represents France bearing the brunt of war for British interests.

In this connection a neutral military observer told this correspondent that British material behind the French lines was of "magnificent quality," including some elaborate equipment for bridging rivers.

The main feature of the situation at the front is intensification of the activity of German patrols in the last few days. The Germans have been sending larger scouting parties, sometimes exceeding strength of a company, and have been coming to closer quarters with French troops occupying advanced positions, and resorting to hand grenades which have been little used until recently. This German activity has been especially marked on the western section of the front, yesterday's French evening communiqué mentioning "very great activity of enemy scouting groups between the Moselle and the Saar."

Testing French Defenses

The German objective was apparently to feel out the French lines and capture prisoners for information purposes. However French reports declare that no prisoners were taken and that all attacks were repulsed. The quality of the German troops is now better according to some French military commentators, indicating the transfer of the better trained German units from Poland, and the assignment of the older men who originally held the Saar front to quieter sections. Bad weather has prevented any major air activity on either side.

There has been no indication in French communiqués of any appreciable change of the line at the front which is within German territory to a depth varying from a slight distance to some eight miles, and war still retains its relatively mild character with no devastating air raids behind the lines on either side, and no use of heavy artillery against towns which, like Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, are within range of the larger French cannon.

It is generally assumed that more serious war will follow a definite repulse of Reichsführer Hitler's peace offensive. With only limited interest attached to the present phase of skirmishing and artillery duels between the Maginot and the Siegfried Lines, French military commentators devote considerable attention analyzing Herr Hitler's possible next moves. Broadly speaking the German high command must choose between the alternatives of launching some kind of offensive in the west, and of remaining on the defensive in the west and endeavoring to exploit the economic resources of conquered Poland, of the Soviet Union, and the neutral Balkan countries.

Neutral Forces Prepared

Should Germany prefer the more active alternative, on the theory that time works on the side of the Allies, its first move would probably be an air offensive against concentration points and supply depots, perhaps also against the British Navy, with intensification of submarine war. There is little apprehension here that Germany could break through the present front, so strongly is it buttressed immediately behind the French frontier by the Maginot Line. There remains the possibility that Germany might seek a wider front by violating the neutrality of one or more of the following countires, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. The chances of attacking Holland successfully are considered to depend largely on the result of a race between German mechanized units and the Dutch measures in flooding the country.

The Belgian Army is stronger than during the World War and France possesses large manuvering forces behind the Maginot Line capable of being rushed to any threatened point. With war assuming some aspects of a siege there is confidence here that the besieging Anglo-French forces can repulse any sorties of the besieged Germans.

Scholars Favor Repeal Poll of Colleges Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Striking a middle-course between the Roosevelt Administration's program for outright repeal of the arms embargo and the isolationists' demand for its full retention, Herbert Hoover offers a formula that would bar the sale to any nation at any time of weapons of attack on civilians. On the other hand, a country-wide poll of college presidents and deans by the "Nonpartisan Committee for Peace Through the Revision of the Neutrality Law" reveals that only 10 per cent differ with the President's neutrality program.

Meantime, in a debate on the arms embargo, James W. Ryan, Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Law Protecting Americans and Their Property in Foreign Countries and on the High Seas, bespoke repeal, while Phillip C. Jessup, international law authority, urged retention of the embargo.

In announcing its poll, the Non-Partisan Committee for Peace, of which William Allen White is Chairman, saw "indication that the well-informed elements of the community are overwhelmingly in support of the President's peace stand."

Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the Committee, said the canvass confirmed previous findings that clergymen and editors are in support of the President.

"We believe," he continued, "that public opposition, while undoubtedly including many sincere persons, appears much more numerous than it actually is, because of the noisy tactics of small, but highly organized groups."

Among those named by Mr. Eichelberger as favoring the President's stand were Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College; Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University; Dr. Harvey N. Davis, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; Dr. Clifton D. Gray, President of Bates College; James J. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School; William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mt. Holyoke College.

The Jessup-Ryan discussion took place at a meeting of the Columbia Chapter of the American Law Students' Association. Professor Jessup held that it would be "a clear breach" of neutrality to repeal the arms embargo provision of the Act, since it would be done for the purpose of aiding France and Great Britain.

Mr. Ryan held that international law had nothing to do with the questions under consideration, since the "expressed intent of the proposed neutrality statute was to further American defense and security by offering equal trading opportunities to both belligerents."

Chicago Concert Series Opens Oct. 31

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—For the fifth season the Auditorium theater here is being turned into a music classroom for university students and the public, and the students like it so well that a complete sell-out has been assured the History and Enjoyment of Music concert series of Northwestern University, opening at the theater Oct. 31.

Great symphony orchestras, noted musicians and large choral and ballet organizations make up the programs, preceded by lectures at the University by Felix Borowski, well-known music critic and teacher.

The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra opens this year's series. It is called an "encore" engagement by the University, because it was clamored for as a result of last year's appearance of the orchestra.

Russia Still Open To Baltic States

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department predicted Oct. 11 that the Baltic States would be able to ship food and other products through Russia to England even though Germany has closed normal Baltic Sea routes.

A trade analysis by department experts said that the shares of each Baltic country's foreign trade occupied by England, Germany, and Russia last year were (in percentages):

	Germany	Russia	England
Finland imports	18.1	1.4	18.4
Finland exports	14.8	.5	42.6
Estonia imports	31.1	4.9	17.9
Estonia exports	31.4	4.2	34.0
Latvia imports	39.0	3.7	19.3
Latvia exports	33.5	3.4	41.9
Lithuania imports	24.4	6.7	31.0
Lithuania exports	26.8	5.7	39.4

The report intimated that the increased German-Russian trade, predicted in Berlin and Moscow as a result of the recent pact between those countries, might result in increased traffic across the Baltic States.

Trade from the four Baltic countries with Germany and England now goes primarily by ship through the Baltic Sea but, the report pointed out, the war has restricted shipping in that area.

Big Wheat Stocks Seen Again in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Stanford University food research economists, in their annual survey on wheat prices, announced recently that world wheat stocks were at near-record figures when Europe opened its war last month.

The survey showed that wheat stocks were in excess of 1,000,000,000 bushels at the time the war broke out, with another huge wheat crop predicted for the 1939-40 season. Exceptional harvests in the 1938-39 season have made the current records possible, the economists said.

Mrs. Helen C. Farnsworth and Holbrook Working, who prepared the survey, said in comment that such unpredictable phenomena as changing governmental policies would possibly alter the future price levels, but that only a crop failure in Argentina or Australia, or heavy destruction of wheat being carried to war zones, could "prevent world wheat stocks from rising to a new high level in 1940."

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Estonia to Form Cabinet Of Wider Representation

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 11 (AP)—Premier Kaarel Eenpalu's Cabinet has resigned, it was formally announced today, to permit reorganization of the Government on a broader basis.

At the same time a joint Estonian-Soviet Russian commission announced it had reached an agreement implementing the pact recently executed by the two countries represented.

The agreement, the announcement said, permits Soviet troops to enter Estonia Oct. 18 to take stations at previously designated points where Russia has been granted the right to establish air and naval bases.

The negotiators said Gen. Johan Laidoner, Estonian Army Chief, had been invited to visit Moscow.

Tallinn meanwhile watched for the arrival of four Russian warships en route here for what was announced as "a friendly visit."

Finns at Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP)—Russia turned today to "political and economic" talks with Finland in the drive to regain the Baltic dominance it enjoyed in the heyday of the Czars.

Against a background of troops massed on Finland's border and concentrations of men, warplanes and warships elsewhere in the Baltic region, the Kremlin stage was set for reception of the Finnish delegation.

The Soviet Union has just concluded a series of military alliances with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, three former segments of the Russian Empire which broke away following the World War. They became, in effect, Soviet protectorates.

Finland, also once a part of the Czarist Empire, appeared next in line for this "protection."

The Finnish mission, headed by Dr. Juhd Paasikivi, one-time Premier and now Minister to Sweden, reached Moscow by train and was greeted at the station by the Chief of Protocol of Moscow Foreign Office and the Finnish and Scandinavian Ministers to Russia.

Concurrently with the coming of the Finns the Communist Party newspaper Pravda declared editorially that Russia's policy of "peace, good neighborly relations and friendship with nations scores one success after another."

The newspaper said that by the treaty with Lithuania—as with the Estonian and Latvian pacts—"the Soviet Union assures the security of its frontiers and further consolidates its defense.

"The Soviet Union removes the menace on the part of imperialist powers toward the weakly defended states neighboring with the U. S. S. R.

"Thus an iron belt of Soviet defense is being erected throughout the Baltic. Thus stable peace is being created in Eastern Europe.

"The peoples of our country will greet with tremendous satisfaction the conclusion of the new treaty (with Lithuania) consolidating the power of the Soviet Union and creating a new barrier against all imperialist intrigues."

Armistice Hoax

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The German population experienced an emotional let-down last night after a day in which false reports of an armistice swept the Nation.

Hope that the war was ending, which followed rumors that the British Government was crumbling and that the Western Powers wanted to lay down their arms, were dashed when it was learned there had been no apparent change in the wair aims of Britain and France.

The conviction that hopes for peace were no better than before increased after Premier Edouard Daladier's radiocast to the French Nation which seemed to be a rejection of Adolf Hitler's peace proposals made in his Reichstag address Oct. 6. Morning newspapers in Berlin made no mention of M. Daladier's speech.

The source of the armistice rumor, which spread like wildfire, remained a profound mystery. It circulated first in Berlin then throughout the country with incredible speed.

Word was interrupted in many offices. Friends telephoned each other and there even were the beginnings of impromptu celebrations. Some insisted they heard the report from the German radio.

To put the brakes on the confusion and bring the people back to cold reality, the German radio early denied the reports, and Germans soberly settled back to their war duties.

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Lithuanians Regain Historic Capital

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Vilna, which was returned to Lithuania under the terms of the Russian-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact published Oct. 10 has changed hands and been occupied by foreign troops at least ten times since it became important as Capital of Lithuania in 1323.

Poland, Russia, and Germany, together with Lithuania have had a hand at one time or another, in shaping the life of this historic city, now strategic as a center for trade in timber and grain exports.

Poland, which was in post-war possession of the city until the invasion by Germany in September, first took over the city in the Fifteenth Century following Poland's virtual absorption of the larger state of Lithuania. But Polish occupation gave way to Russian troops in 1795 during the war between Russia, Poland, and Sweden.

Goes to Russia

Poland disappeared as a state in the partition of 1795, and as Russia took a large portion of this territory, Vilna became capital of the Russian Province of Vilna. Lithuania at this time was also Russian territory.

But in 1915 Germany occupied Vilna and remained in possession until dispossessed of this and other areas by the Treaty of Versailles. While the newly - established states of Poland and Lithuania were quarreling over political disposition of the city, the Bolshevist Army in its 1920 campaign against Poland, captured the city and province, holding it until Polish troops recaptured it three months later.

Russians, viewing Poland's occupation, agreed that the city really belonged to Lithuania, although when they drove the Poles out a few months later, they held on to the city until Polish troops again threatened to recapture it, and then they ceded it to Lithuanian troops.

An era of particularly strained relations between Poland and Lithuania over possession of Vilna began when the Polish General Lucian Zeligovski, captured the city in October, 1920.

Source of Irritation

The conference of Ambassadors ratified Poland's retention of the city in 1923 but Lithuania persisted in its claims. The population claims were confused, the Lithuanians holding that the only reliable census being that of 1861 which listed the population as 74.3 per cent Lithuanians as against 16.2 Polish-speaking inhabitants. The Poles held that the proportion of Polish-speaking inhabitants had increased since 1905 until in 1919 there were 62 per cent Poles and 10 per cent Lithuanians.

Meanwhile Poland held the city and a state of virtual blockade existed on the Lithuanian-Polish frontier until March, 1938. Lithuania refused any diplomatic relations with Poland, and no railway lines crossed the border. Even letters sent from Vilna to Lithuania, had to be remailed in "neutral" territory.

A crisis in March, 1938, over the Vilna question resulted in a Polish ultimatum to Lituania, which was accepted, and "normal" relations commenced.

Soviet forces advancing westward in Poland on Sept. 19 of this year occupied the former Lithuanian capital and have held it until its return to Lithuania.

By a Staff Artist

Vilna, City, Province

The city returns to Lithuania under the agreement with the Soviets.

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP)—The third of Soviet Russia's Baltic pacts, that with Lithuania, was concluded Oct. 10. Aside from its military features, it provided for return to Lithuania of its historic capital, Vilna (Wilno), and the Wilno region, seized Oct. 9, 1920, by a "rebel" Polish General.

The Lithuanians never have ceased to regard Vilna as their capital. The Russian Army captured it after a two-hour battle with Polish forces last month in the westward drive into Poland, and the new pact passed it on to the Lithuanians.

Refugees Jam City

Vilna, City and Province, were reported jammed with thousands upon thousands of Jewish refugees from the German invasion of Poland. The normal population of the territory is between 500,000 and 600,000.

The U. S. S. R. was given the right to place a "limited number" of troops in Lithuania, their bases to be rented from the Lithuanian Government and to remain under Lithuanian sovereignty.

One article of the Russian-Lithuanian Pact declared that it "should not affect in any way the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their State organization, economic and social system, military measures, and generally the principle of nonintervention in internal aaffirs."

Moscow military observers expressed belief that the Lithuanian concessions would result in intensive manning and fortification of the frontier with Germany.

[It appeared that the first Soviet troops to march in fulfillment of the Baltic pacts would be 20,000 assigned to garrisons, naval, and air bases in Estonia proper and on its coastal islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiu Maa (Dago).

In Tallinn, it was expected the march would start on Oct. 13.]

Meanwhile, conversations with a Turkish delegation (reported to revolve about a Russian desire to share control in the Dardanelles, gateway of the Black Sea) continued in a stalemate.

What Soviet Gains

The two previous pacts concluded by the Soviet were with Estonia and Latvia, in which it won the right to station air, naval, and land forces on their territories.

The points at which Red Army, air, and naval forces may be stationed for "protection of the State boundaries of Lithuania" are to be determined by "mutual agreement" as well as the strength of such forces at each point.

The term of the treaty is 15 years, with a 10-year extension if not denounced by either party a year before its termination.

A clause provides for consultation in event of the "menace of aggression" against Lithuania or against the U. S. S. R. from across the territory of Lithuania. Another clause provides for outright assistance in event of aggression without mention of consultation.

In other details the treaty with Lithuania was of a pattern with the Estonian and Latvian pacts.

Ratification is to be within six days.

The Soviet is to provide Lithuania with military equipment.

Each binds itself not to conclude any alliances directed against the other.

The Soviet agrees not to interfere with the economic and social organization of Lithuania.

Peace Aims of the U. S. Are Defined

(Continued from Page 1)

be deduced in several ways. First, the Secretary of State would scarcely make so important a declaration of policy in wartime without the approval of the President. Second, Mr. Roosevelt himself referred to "the economic maladjustments arising out of the last war and the ill-fated peace settlement which followed it," in a message to the National Foreign Trade Convention which Secretary Hull addressed.

" . . . Those liberal principles and practices upon which our commercial policy is based," he said, " . . . will be essential to a truly just and enduring peace settlement when the present conflict shall have ended."

Still Held to Views

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt may have indicated at his press conference yesterday that he still held to the principles of peacemaking embodied in his previous appeals to the Governments of Europe—principles which were substantially those laid down by Secretary Hull in New York insofar as the Hull statement went.

The President told a parable which wound up with Eve trying to mollify Adam on the day after they were expelled from Eden. He broke off her statement that she had "seen something in the newspapers . . ." with the comment: "Oh yeah! Don't forget that since yesterday when I ate the apple, I am a lot wiser!" And under cover of the laughter which followed, the President remarked in a low voice which reached only those nearest to him that he thought that parable was a good one for the peace talk that was going on.

The President may have been referring to a disillusionment with inaccurate news stories, against which he had been inveighing. The presumption would then be that he considered mediation rumors in the press from Berlin to be unauthoritative, especially since the President said he had not been approached with any definite offer to mediate.

He may, on the other hand, have been also referring wryly to his earlier attempts at peacemaking which brought him little but burned fingers. It might be argued from the President's parable that he was now wiser about starting peace moves until they had some assurance of success—and it could be argued from that assumption that the President had not substantially altered his peace aims which today would remain unacceptable to the German Government.

Daladier Silent on Aims; Was Versailles Too Mild?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 11—While Premier Edouard Daladier's radiocast of yesterday rejecting Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's peace offer based on the conquest of Poland has elicited the general approval of the French press, there has been some comment on the fact that his speech contained no reference to his country's war aims.

An opportunity had been given him by the appearance yesterday in Le Populaire of an outline for a settlement program by the Socialist leader Léon Blum. The substance of M. Blum's proposals was economic co-operation among the nations, a juridical settlement of the conflicts, and a general disarmament federation of European States.

Reasons for Stand

Two reasons probably induced the reticence of the Premier.

First, there is no indication the Third Reich would consider such a program.

Second, there is the problem of preventing the growth of the already noticeable current of French opinion that the Versailles peace was too mild rather than too harsh and that a future peace after victory must give France more solid guarantees against future German aggression.

M. Daladier endeavored to maintain the largest possible denominator of popular agreement by omitting any question of specific war aims and concentration on the insincerity and inacceptability of Herr Hitler's peace suggestions.

A vigorous campaign against defeatism is being pushed.

That the press is content, however, is evidenced by such headlines, "Neither Peace, Treason, Nor German Peace," and "Peace, Yes, Truce, No."

Tenacious Good Sense

One prominent French publicist after hearing the radiocast remarked, "M. Daladier spoke like a typical French peasant with good sense, proportion, and humanity, but also with implacable tenacity."

Moreover, the French Premier whose excellent oratorical gift carries well over the radio succeeded remarkably well in striking the chords of greatest popular response when he employed such arguments as the necessity of a permanent peace, adding that the danger of a premature peace would be the necessity for a new mobilization under possibly less favorable conditions after a short interval. He insisted, too, upon the impossibility of trusting Herr Hitler's assurances in light of the record of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Scores a Point

He scored a debating point against the Communists when he recalled how they formerly posed as the stoutest patriots. It was they, he said, who were the "real Jacobins." They had become "apologists of peace and treason when the Bolsheviki found it in their interest to agree with the National Socialists to partition Poland."

Arrest of pacifists of various parties and besides a great many Communist deputies is regarded as an effort to show that there is no class or political element in the campaign against peace advocates. This suspicion might be aroused if only Communists were arrested.

Stuttgart Traitor Cited by Daladier Is a Broadcaster

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Informed French sources today offered an explanation of Premier Daladier's allusion to "the traitor of Stuttgart" during his radio broadcast to the nation last night.

M. Daladier, these sources said, referred to the speaker who has been broadcasting German propaganda in the French language from a radio station at Stuttgart.

In his radio address, Premier Daladier had said: "I was told the other day that in some French regions at the moment when the German radio was carrying on its vain campaign to separate France from England that it was repeated that Great Britain wanted to wage war with the blood of the French. The voice of the traitors of Stuttgart was covered by the uninterrupted rumbling of convoys which were taking soldiers and cannon of the British Army toward our frontiers.

"Thus factual propaganda is stronger than that of lies."

Allied War Goal a Question

(Continued from Page 1)

mits that if the war must be fought out, the members of this group will be found side by side with the rest of Britain fighting to their utmost capacity.

Appeal From Canada

From Canada comes an appeal that the war may be shortened by a statement of Allied aims. It is contained in a letter from Mr. C. P. Martin, professor of McGill University, to the Manchester Guardian which says, "If the German people are once persuaded they are fighting for national existence, if they are convinced they will be crushed and despoiled by enemies in event of defeat, they will fight to the bitter end."

He suggests, therefore, that the Allies immediately formulate peace terms and scatter copies over Germany. This writer's terms would include German evacuation of Poland and Czechoslovakia, an undertaking in which the Allies would not demand an inch of Reich territory, and an international conference to settle legitimate differences.

Abolition of Armaments

Abolition of armaments would be the key to establishment of a new world order, according to Mr. Charles Trevelyan, former Minister of Education in the Labor Government, in a letter to the New Statesman and Nation. Other contributions to peace would emanate from disarmament such as emancipation of subject races, including the peoples of Africa and India.

Prof. Julian Huxley approaches the war aims from the viewpoint that Western Europe is still the seat of the highest and most influential culture in the world. The Nazi system, he says in a letter to the Spectator, "runs counter to the current of that culture. We are fighting for western civilization—negatively by aiming at the destruction of Hitlerism; and we shall be doing so positively if we also aim to prevent the fragmentation of that civilization by a too rigid adherence to the wornout framework of complete national sovereignty and to promote its advance by international machinery specifically designed to increase health, the standard of living, trade, and the general culture.

Another United States

Figuring prominently in a number of letters is the idea of a federation system for Europe which would entail radical reconstruction of the colonial system, large economic readjustments, and surrender by nations of part of their national sovereignty.

Mr. Harold Nicolson, writing in the Nineteenth Century, says the ideal meeting place for a peace congress would be Washington, where if the Allies could enlist the great experience of the United States in formulating a federal constitution for Europe it would show there was no desire to repeat Versailles.

A plea that the Allies put faith in the German Christians to free the Reich of Hitlerism is sponsored by Canon Roger Lloyd in the Spectator.

Several letters to The Times of London state that Britain's war aims should be expressed "simply to the German people in some such terms as—give us a Government which accepts the principle of negotiation as a substitute for force and which is composed of people whose bond is worth having."

Pacifists Busy

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — While press comment indicated a growing desire to "get on with the war," Scotland Yard submitted to the Home Office a report on "Make Peace With Hitler" pamphlets attributed to pacifist, Fascist, and Communist elements.

Home Office legal experts, who have received complaints that such literature has been distributed from door to door and through the mails, studied means of combatting this form of propaganda.

Diplomatic circles attached significance to the fact that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had scheduled a meeting with August Zaleski, Poland's new Foreign Minister, on the eve of the appearance in the House of Commons. Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, will join the conference.

The Times of London, commenting on Mr. Zaleski's visit to London, said:

"Whatever else may be said or not be said about the conditions for peace which would be acceptable to Great Britain and France, restoration of an independent Poland is, of course, an indispensable postulate. . . ."

Shaw Hits Issue

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP) — Mr. George Bernard Shaw says it's up to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to declare whether he is willing to pursue war by bombing Berlin and if not the sooner a peace conference is held the better.

"Our pledge . . . to Poland was explicit," Mr. Shaw wrote in a letter to the Manchester Guardian. "We were to come to her aid with all our resources, which meant that when the first German soldier crossed the Polish frontier, the R. A. F. would bomb Berlin. . . .

"Now bombing Berlin meant the beginning of a series of retaliations in which our cities and German cities would be changed into rubbish heaps. And when it came to this point Mr. Chamberlain found simply that he could not bring himself to do it. . . .

"What Minister Chamberlain has to declare now is whether he is going to bomb Berlin or not. if he does, the consequences will go far beyond our maddest intentions and be different from anying either we or Herr Hitler contemplate. If not, the sooner we stop the war and arrange for tabling of our respective grievances and those of the little states we have destroyed, the better. . . ."

Kuhn Counsel Says Client Is Available

NEW YORK (AP)—Counsel for Fritz Kuhn stipulated Oct. 10 that the German-American Bund leader, although free on $50,000 bail, would not leave New York State until he is tried on a charge of grand larceny for the alleged theft of $14,548 in Bund funds.

Shorn of the moustache he formerly wore, Mr. Kuhn sat in the courtroom in General Sessions as his three attorneys told Judge Cornelius F. Collins that the Bund leader would remain within the jurisdiction of the Court.

A special panel of 200 talesmen will be drawn Oct. 11 for selection of the jury which will try Mr. Kuhn, starting Oct. 30 before Judge James G. Wallace.

Ukraine to 'Vote'

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, announced Oct. 10 that the Polish Ukraine, now under Russian rule, would elect a National Assembly Oct. 22 to decide questions arising from the establishment of Soviet power in that region.

One question was whether the Western Ukraine would be incorporated with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the units of the Soviet Union.

The Assembly also would be be called on to approve confiscation of landed estates and their division among the peasants and nationalization of banks and large industrial enterprises.

Hungary Trebles Price to Curtail Tea and Coffee

BUDAPEST, Oct. 10 (AP)—Tea and coffee, withdrawn from the market two weeks ago, will go on sale again Friday at trebled prices under an order issued today by the Hungarian Government, which holds monopolies on both commodities.

The price rises, it was indicated, were imposed to reduce consumption, decrease importation and thus enable the Government to use foreign credit to buy war supplies and other vitally needed goods.

Under the new schedule, the Hungarian housewife will pay from $2.32 to $3.85 a pound for coffee and $4.30 to $10.60 for tea.

Barley water was suggested as a substitute for coffee and tea.

Low Price Oasis

LUXEMBURG, Oct. 10 (AP)—While taxes and food prices soared in most of Europe, the Duchy of Luxemburg, which has no taxes, announced living costs for September were below the previous month. Reduced prices for potatoes and the stationary price of butter accounted for the drop, although some foods were slightly higher.

Rocks So Flatly Left, Desert Has a Pavement

"Desert pavement," a phenomenon of arid regions of the Southwest, consists of rocks arranged in such a flat surface that they appear to be the work of man.

Britons in France

(Continued from Page 1)

only 148,000 British troops were sent to France.

In addition to sending troops to France, the War Minister said British garrisons in the middle east have "been strongly reinforced" as well as garrisons elsewhere "both in material and men."

More Troops to Go

"I am able to inform the House that we have fulfilled and more than fulfilled our undertaking recently given to France to dispatch to that country in the event of war a British Expeditionary Force of specified dimension within a specified time" Mr. Hore-Belisha said.

"Nor are the contingents at present across the channel the last that will arrive," he added. "The expeditionary force has been transported to France without a casualty to any of its personnel.

"The press willingly observed a reticence which in itself was a safeguard to our contingents," the War Secretary said. "There is no need for further silence and a body of war correspondents has just arrived in France with the object of keeping us all informed of the day to day impressions and happenings."

Compares Task With 1914

Comparing Britain's task today with that of 1014, Mr. Hore-Belisha said in those days there were only 800 mechanized vehicles in all as against the 25,000 recently transported.

He said a small group of specially selected officers with seven confidential typists and clerks secretly working out every detail of the plan for moving the Army and Air Force to France.

As a precaution against air attack, more devious internal routs to embarcation points were taken than in 1914, he asserted.

Vehicles and men were dispersed in small groups, halted in concealed areas by day and moved onward by night. Many remote landing places were selected in France, he said.

The mechanized army had 50 different types of vehicles at its disposal, he continued, most of them requiring different grades of fuel and lubricants.

Greater Defense Power

Mr. Hore-Belisha said "only 20 per cent of the fighting troops were infantrymen, compared with 60 per cent in 1914. Each battalion had 50 machine guns and 16 anti-tank rifles.

"It will be seen by this one example how much more effectively armed with fire power is the present expeditionary force," he said.

"There is, however, one respect in which our Army has not altered—its relations with our Allies who have welcomed the men so generously are as good-humored" he added.

"While the world was reading of the German advances into Poland," the War Secretary reported, "British soldiers, resolved to rectify this wrong, were passing silently and in an increasing sequence across the channel into France."

In April, he said, the original plan for sending 19 divisions to France in time of war had become a plan for an expeditionary force of 32 divisions.

"This will not be the limit of our effort," he declared.

In addition to 500,000 men being trained or already on call in Britain's conscription plan, he said, some 50,000 volunteers had entered the army since the war started.

Curtailment of British Tin Trade Works Wartime Hardship on Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Of all South American countries affected, economically, by the war, Bolivia presents the most pressing problem.

This is because British policy does not allow for continuation of the normal flow of Bolivian tin to English smelters. Tin shipments average $50,000,000 yearly, accounting for practically all the export trade of this landlocked State.

Britain can obtain its wartime supplies from the colonial tin mines of Nigeria and Malaya. These are better located strategically. The exiled West Coast of South America forbids organization of naval protection to and from this route, so that British and allied mercantile shipping has tended to disappear therefrom.

As in the previous European war, Bolivia looks to the United States for assistance. United States-Bolivian co-operation is considered logical here because American tin smelting has frequently been proposed in Washington as a military necessity.

The Foreign Office has divulged that it sent a mission recently to the United States to investigate a new tin smelting process. The possibilities of building smelters in Bolivia will be considered if it is impossible to reopen the old wartime smelters in North America.

It is pointed out here that the United States is the largest tin consumer in the world and that it has long been an urgent industrial requirement there to operate its own tin smelters, especially with an assured supply of ore in the American security sphere. It is not so much a question of breaking a British monopoly as strengthening Pan-American political economy.

Erection of American smelters would not only mean increased domestic investment and labor. "Middleman" payments would be avoided to England and freight would go to American ships.

American capital has largely supplanted Anglo-French operation of Bolivian tin industry in the past ten years. Fears for the safety of this have been assuaged by indications that the new regime will abandon the drastic nationalization process inaugurated by former President Busch.

Limited to Citizens

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 11 (AP)—Repatriation of Germans is obligatory only in the cases of German citizens. In Latvia they number only 4,500.

Latvian citizens of the German race, however, were estimated here to number 56,000, of which 38,000 were residents of Riga.

The population of Riga in 1935 was 385,000.

Latvia's largest newspaper estimated the value of German holdings in Latvia at 1,500,000,000 reichsmarks (about $600,000,000). It was said that some rich Germans apparently control much of the country's industry and have vast real estate holdings.

Barnard Dean Warns Against Smug U. S. Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The great majority of Americans want England and France to win the present European war and look for world organization to promote law, order and justice in the future, according to Dean Virginia C Gildersleeve of Barnard College.

"We like peace and don't want to go to war, but we shouldn't assume a smug and virtuous air," Dean Gildersleeve told the first undergraduate assembly at Barnard College here yesterday. "We are not different from other peoples in the world when we say that we don't like war.

"We are a kindly, sympathetic people, and we sympathize with human suffering. We want to do something to help.

"Further, we ought to want some better organization of the world in the future, one that will promote law, order and justice rather than chaos, violence and cruelty."

Dean Gildersleeve praised economic conditions in Sweden, saying she had spent 10 days in Sweden without seeing slums, poverty or unemployment.

American educational institutions must be kept free, she held, "so they can help create a better life for all men."

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China Foresees Japanese Defeat in Changsha Rout

The following account of China's recent military success against the Japanese invader around Changsha has been compiled from Associated Press Dispatches and from direct sources of information.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — Chinese military conferences in the National Government's Capital have been full of optimism over recent reports coming in from the battle-fronts. These reports, in Chinese eyes, confirm the view that Japan cannot win. The Chinese feel that Japanese strength is definitely on the wane. Apart from the failure of the attack on Changsha the Japanese push on Hanchung, strategic key to Chungking, was likewise disastrous, so that the Capital is considered safe from capture indefinitely. Air raids don't count in the Chinese calculations.

Figures issued by the Chinese National Military Council estimate the Japanese forces in China at 33 divisions and three cavalry brigades totaling approximately 1,000,000 men—all of whom are tied down solidly to battlefields in three broad areas—South China (three divisions), Central China (14 divisions), and North China (16 divisions). During the spring period, Chinese declare the Japanese lost more towns and outposts than they gained, they were unable to make any real drive in any direction since the fall of Hankow, and they have had to hold to the railways, and garrison the towns.

Guerrillas Active in Rear

Guerrilla warfare is declared to be costing the Japanese at least 1,000 soldiers a day. China's regular army keeps the Japanese on definite fronts while guerrillas gnaw away at the rear. If the Japanese move, Chinese guerrilas move in and re-occupy points and towns behind them. The Chinese think it will take hundreds of thousands of further reinforcements if the Japanese want to make any real advances now.

Since summer new aircraft ordered some months ago by the Chinese has been arriving and the training of new Chinese pilots who have been "going to school" under an. American instructor in the Southwest, has been completed. Steel and iron works near Chungking already are turning out considerable quantities of supplies. A new trucking and caravan system is operating from the Kunming railhead. The hunger for goods of all sorts is being appeased both by large industry newly removed inland and by the new industrial co-operatives.

It is further declared that Japanese morale has deteriorated vastly and that although some of the new Chinese troops are not as well trained as the veterans who started the war, the loss in quality among the Japanese is more fundamental and striking. Although Japanese artillery still is supreme, many of the shells are "duds" and various items of Japanese material show a decline in quality.

Industrial Success

Japan's relative success in exploiting the Shanghai industrial area and in operating trains are worrisome factors. Japanese goods have been entering the lower Yangtse country in considerable amounts, while foreign traders have been successfully excluded by military and monopolistic restrictions. On the other hand, cotton acreage in North China is 40 per cent below that of last year, Japan got only 1,000,000 tons of coal from North China last year and most of that from a British firm requiring payment in sterling.

Reports from various lower Yangtse areas, especially around Soochow, indicate that Japanese forces of occupation are tending to conserve man power by utilizing aircraft as a primary weapon against guerrillas. Let a rumor come in of guerrilla forces about a certain village, and out goes a plane and bombs the village.

There are casualties and extensive destruction as few houses or shops are built to withstand bombings. In one recent instance a hamlet was leveled with more than 10 killed or wounded, all civilians, while not one guerrilla was touched. The example is considered typical because the guerrilla practice is not to stay within the village which is called headquarters, but to stay in farm huts nearby.

By a Staff Artist

Map of Changsha Area

Showing direction of converging Japanese offensive against the Chinese City which, Chinese reports say, has been completely blocked by the stubborn resistance of Nationalist troops.

New Commander at Helm

A new commander was brought in, General Nishio, one of Japan's foremost strategists, while the commander in Manchukuo was replaced by General Umezu, who had just been named Japanese Ambassador to that puppet state.

The inference of these changes was that Japan would cease to interest itself in Soviet Russia and in foreign interests in China and would renew the campaign in China—an inference which appeared to receive full backing when on Sept. 24 a major offensive against Changsha developed along three converging lines.

Changsha is the Capital of Hunan Province, in the northern districts of which the main southward advance was held up a year ago. The City is nothing but a collection of shacks, hurriedly built after it had been practically razed to the ground last year by the Chinese as the Japanese approached it. The scorched earth policy had destroyed it as a city, but as a strategic point it was worth a great effort on the part of the Japanese to possess.

It is an important point on the Hankow-Canton railway, much of which still remains in Chinese hands. This railroad is the main source of supplies for those Chinese troops operating in the unconquered southeastern section of China. These supplies come partly from the west and southwest by means of the highways running directly from Changsha via Yunnanfu to the Burma border and via Kweiyang to Indo-China.

A Strategic Point

If Changsha were taken, therefore, Japan would be in a position not only to clean up the Chinese divisions in the southeast, but also by extending the conquest westward, to cut off Burma and Indo-China supplies from the defense base at Chungking. Little would then be left to the Chinese but such supplies as they could get over the 2,000-mile highway from the Russian border via Lanchow to Sianfu. Moreover, Japan would have a clear run for its supplies north from Canton.

That the attack on Changsha was designed to be final seems to be indicated by the elaborate nature of the plans. The main attack was launched southward from Hankow, the flank being guarded by the great 75-mile long Lake Tungting, on which a mosquito fleet of small boats accompanied the advancing force. Another force advanced westward from Nanchang in Kiangsi Province, along the Mi River which falls into the Tungting Lake.

The main fighting was on a front of some 70 miles and probably 500,000 men were involved in the fighting, although apparently exaggerated Japanese reports have credited the Chinese alone with having 61 divisions or about 950,000 men. A third line of attack was to have developed northward from Canton, along the Canton-Hankow railroad, but this was a small force and the Chinese were able to cause the Japanese sufficient trouble around Hong Kong at the time to prevent the force getting any distance on its way.

Stubborn Resistance Shown

The cause of the failure—although the Japanese do not admit that it is a failure—has not been clearly determined, except in so far as it was due to the unexpectedly stubborn resistance of the Chinese. These were mainly the Hunan troops and those from Szechwan under Gen. Yang Sen, the latter Province having come directly under the rule of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Oct. 8 in virtue of the national capital, Chungking, being for the time being in that Province.

In the East the Japanese force advancing from Nanchang was completely held up by boggy country 50 miles west of the Kiukiang-Nanchang line. The force moving south from the Tungting Lake, which at the beginning of October was at the gates of Changsha, was pushed back at a surprising rate during the following week, the invaders retreating north of the Mi River and giving up Pingkiang, an important stronghold, that they had taken a few days previously.

If Japanese announcements are to be trusted, it would seem that no further attempt is to be made on Changsha this year. Japanese troops, say the communiqués, have reached "permanent positions." The signal failure of the southern section of the advance, however, appears to require attention. On Oct. 8 came reports that Japanese troops, apparently bent on strengthing the situation of the army around Hong Kong, had occupied Shekki on the Chinese island of Macao in the estuary south of Hong Kong.

Occupation of this point, which is only 25 miles north of the little Portuguese colony of Macao on the end of the island, is likely to be as inconvenient for the British in Hong Kong as for the Portuguese trade of Macao, although, unless the Japanese are again contemplatin ga change of policy, the purpose may be mainly to establish a new line of supplies up from Canton northward along the Canton-Hankow railway—in other words, from the south coast to the upper Yangtse River.

Finnish Exodus in Full Tide

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 11 (AP)—A civilian exodus from Helsingfors and the port of Viipuri was in full swing today.

This followed increased military activity by Finland and an experimental blackout of this capital city last night.

Responsible Finnish sources said a firm refusal would be the nation's answer to any Soviet Russian request for military and economic concessions such as Russia obtained recently from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

With many women and children having already left the city, in response to a radio appeal yesterday by the Interior Minister, Urho Kekkonen, approximately 129,000 persons have signified their readiness to leave. Of these, 64,000 were children under 16, their nurses or guardians, and adult invalids.

Railway and bus stations were crowded with persons leaving the cities, chiefly for the country. Long lines of women and children stood at ticket windows. All schools were closed.

The Helsingfors station was crowded at dawn and as the day wore on, the lines leading to the ticket windows stretched out a block long. The busiest windows were those distributing free tickets provided by the Government for those unable to afford the fares.

The population was grim and calm.

In order to facilitate the exodus, the Government lifted the ban against private automobiles, and gasoline was placed on sale. The City Council of Helsingfors placed half of the municipal bus facilities at the disposal of those leaving the city.

The Foreign Minister, Eljas Erkko, in a newspaper article, emphasized the solidarity of the Scandinavian bloc, to which Finland is closely bound, and saw signs of unrest in western nations aroused by the "menace" from the east. He suggested the possibility of a radical change in the development of the war within the next few days.

Japan's Bombs Hit Lutheran Mission

PEIPING (AP)—A telegram from the Rev. V. L. Farnhan said Oct. 10 Japanese bombers slightly damaged the mission of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church at Liling on Oct. 5 despite the display of large American flags.

Heavy Damage Suit Filed by Communists

NEW YORK (AP)—The Communist Party and William Z. Foster and Earl Browder, National Chairman and General Secretary, respectively, filed suit Oct. 10 for $2,000,000 damages against MacFadden Publications and several others for publication of four articles in Liberty Magazine.

Bernarr MacFadden, the publisher; Fulton Oursler, editor, and "John Doe, alias 'Comrade X," were named defendants with the publishing house.

The suit, filed in State Supreme Court, charged the articles, purporting to set forth the boasts and activities of the Party in the United States, were false and injurious to the complainants.

U. S. Newspapermen Go to Allied Front

LONDON (AP)—Eleven American newspapermen wearing khaki uniforms were en route Oct. 11 to the Western Front, the first reporters assigned to British troops in France.

The Associated Press representative is Drew Middleton of the London staff.

Maharajah's Villas For Use of French

SANTA ANA, Calif. (AP)—An attorney for the Maharajah of Indore says the royal villas at Fontainebleau and Nice have been accepted by the French Government for army or hospital use. He added that President Lebrun had cabled his appreciation.

Nanking's Plight Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

"Grinding poverty, that requires almost all resources for food," is revealed by a survey of Nanking's present population conducted by Dr. M. S. Bates, Professor of History of the University of Nanking, on behalf of the Nanking International Relief Committee.

The survey was conducted as part of an effort to find out whether continuing private relief was urgently needed, and, if so, of what sort. During the past winter and spring the relief committee has been engaged chiefly in the most economical form of direct relief, the allotting of grain and beans to needy families, with supplementary enterprises, such as the making of clothing and bedding for poor relief, and the granting of small loans to aid productive effort.

It was found in the survey that the city has lost "fully half its former residents, including most of those directly or indirectly related to the public organs and educational institutions formerly so important for its economic life, and also most of the former financial and commercial institutions and leadership." The present population includes tens of thousands of refugees from nearby localities, and within the wall it was estimated at nearly 360,000 at the beginning of this year, with near 500,000 for the whole municipal area. This was tending to increase at a rate of several thousand per month, mostly refugees from the country.

The picture as a whole is of general interest as representing in some degree what may be found throughout the Japanese-occupied areas of China. Not only at Nanking but elsewhere may be observed such factors as a "great exodus of the more prosperous and the more highly skilled . . . the increase in amateur petty traders with their uneconomic competition, the large number of persons recently driven into the ranks of common labor, the significant declines in combined shops, in manufacture and mechanical lines, and in transportation" as well as shrinkages in general opportunity.

Conflicts in the News

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Britain's propaganda policies again are hauled over the coals in the House of Commons and the press.

The latest blast of criticism was occasioned by the report Oct. 8 that King George had decorated the airmen who took part in "a North Sea triumph," denial of the report Oct. 9 by the Admiralty, cancellation of the denial by the Ministry of Information, and finally cancellation of its cancellation.

"In view of denials, counter-denials, and counter-counter-denials of the Ministry of Information by which we were confused yesterday," Liberal Opposition Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair asked the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood, "whether officers and men who displayed such conspicuous gallantry and skill in the attack on German fleet in Kiel Canal have been rewarded by the King?"

Sir Kingsley replied that they had and that the announcement was to be made later in the day.

The London Mirror said in an editorial that the Ministry of Information, "which absolutely creaks with professors," was costing the Government the equivalent of about a half million dollars annually.

Two Years and $6.90 Fine For $200,000 Art Theft

PARIS (AP)—Serge Bogousslavsky, young Russian artist who stole the $200,000 Watteau masterpiece L'Indifferent from the Louvre to "restore it to its original glory," was sentenced Oct. 10 to two years in prison and fined 300 francs (about $6.90).

Bogousslavsky, who returned the painting Aug. 14, told police he was "disgusted with the way the museum officials touched up (restored) great masterpieces."

Radio Time Purchase For Townsend Plan Out

WASHINGTON (AP) — Townsend Plan advocates were barred Oct. 10 from buying radio time to present their views over any station affiliated with the National Association of Broadcasters.

The code compliance committee of the Association said such radiocasts would be unacceptable under a code provision forbidding the sale of time for discussion of public controversial issues.

Britain Focuses Canada As Wartime Air Capital

OTTAWA, Oct. 11 (CP)—Canada bids fair to become the wartime air capital of the British Empire.

The increasing importance of its place in Britain's war preparations was stressed in the announcement of a co-operative air training program upon which it has agreed along with the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

The plan, announced simultaneously here and in London Oct. 10, calls for pilots, observers, and gunners from the four Empire countries to come to Canada for intermediate and advanced training.

Mission on the Way

Each country will conduct its own schools for preliminary training. A mission from the United Kingdom, headed by Lord Riverdale, is on the way to Canada, and others will come shortly from New Zealand and Australia.

Figures on the number of airmen to be trained in this Dominion were lacking, but more flying fields, aircraft, instructors, and living quarters will be provided.

"The aim, in short, is to achieve by co-operative effort air forces of overwhelming strength," Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King said in announcing the project.

"Its development would result in a great and rapid increase in the number of training schools, already large, and achieve an increased output of first-line pilots, observers, and air gunners which, combined with the output in the United Kingdom, would ensure greatly increased requirements in trained personnel being fully met."

Air personnel from New Zealand and Australia, with Western Canadian volunteers, likely will be trained at new schools to be built in the West. Camp Borden and Trenton probably will be the main centers of training activities for Eastern Canadian and United Kingdom fliers in the East. Camp Borden is 90 miles north of Toronto and Trenton is 90 miles east.

Prepares for Long War

Upon completion of training courses in Canada, the airmen will join either the Royal Air Force or the squadrons maintained in the war by their own governments.

Canada, meanwhile, based its preparations on the expectation of a long war. Besides training fliers, this country anticipates pouring large quantities of food and war supplies into England.

Uniforms on all sides, special taxes on various commodities, and the organization of an infantry division for overseas services have brought home forcefully to Canadians that they are at war.

A month after the Canadian declaration of war on Germany, however, the Dominion's precise role in the conflict is yet to be determined. The length of the hostilities and the United States' final action on neutrality legislation, now being debated in Washington, probably will be major factors in guiding Canada's course.

Germany Initiates 'Sacrifice Sunday'

BERLIN (AP)—The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, announced Oct. 10 the transition of "one pot Sunday" into "sacrifice Sunday."

The reason, he said, was that the "one pot meal already has become a regular fare of the German people." He did not explain what additional "sacrifice" would be demanded.

Liner From Rumania For Atlantic Route

BUCHAREST (AP)—A new trans-Atlantic steamship service was inaugurated Oct. 11 with the sailing of the liner Sulina from Constanza, Rumania.

Several hundred passengers were aboard bound for New York by way of Istanbul and Palermo.

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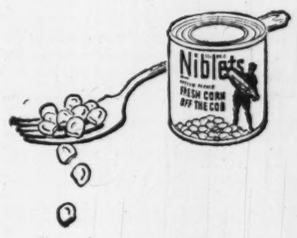

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The Home Forum

Tomorrow's Beauty

SILVER-HAIRED, serene, soft-voiced, a smile always lurking in her china blue eyes: that describes the little old lady at Cliff Cottage. Living alone with her maid, she seems to most of her neighbors to dwell in a world of her own, utterly remote from what they accept as the harsh realities of today.

Remote or not, hers is distinctly different from the grim world of current news and radio bulletins. It is a world of unruffled beauty, of color and calm. The cottage, white-walled, with a tiled roof of glowing red and green-painted doors, has a perfect setting of lawn and flower beds, gay from early spring till late autumn. Stepping through the French window of her sitting-room, its owner can walk without effort to the end of the garden and stand on the edge of the cliff where, at her feet, a steep uneven slope is covered with garden flowers growing wild.

* * *

That stretch of cliff, aflame with blossom, has lately been one of the attractions of Silent Bay which no visitor failed to notice. It has also been a topic of much local discussion, all the more lively because of the striking contrast between it and the scarred ugliness of the wide piece of land on the cliff top adjoining the Cliff Cottage garden—a plot torn up by builders' men months ago, but left, waiting indefinitely for work to be resumed, because a legal dispute had arisen over ownership rights. "Quarrel Corner" is the name which the gossips of Silent Bay have given to what an estate agent's faded advertising board describes more conventionally as "an exceptionally desirable building site."

* * *

Recently I happened to walk along the road on the inland side of Quarrel Corner and should probably have passed Cliff Cottage, had I not glanced over the hedge so carefully cut low to allow the glory within to be enjoyed from without.

On a rustic bench beneath a richly-laden apple tree, the little old lady sat studying the illustrated pages of a seedsman's catalogue. Hearing my step, she looked up invitingly. I went through the open gateway, and the welcome in those wide blue eyes took all the urgency out of my return home.

"I have just been thinking out plans for the spring," she said, laying the catalogue down on the seat as she rose to receive me; and for half-an-hour or more, we strolled about the garden while she elaborated those plans for my benefit. I listened with interest, but it was not her voice alone that reached my ears. From the open windows of houses near-by, another, more resonant, could be heard, its volume rising and falling with the play of a breeze from the sea. It was thus to an accompaniment of fragmentary news from far away that the elderly garden enthusiast chattered quietly about roses, bulbs, rock plants and flowering shrubs.

* * *

I could not help marveling at her air of complete detachment. Enviable though it was at first, it became disturbing after a time. In my troubled state, it did not seem to me to matter much whether the azalea border should have orange or red as its predominant hue. Nor could I pretend to care greatly which way the mossy saxifrage went in its exuberant expansion. Yet, as we walked on, I gradually realized that my companion, so busy with the beauty of tomorrow, was not deaf to the voice of today. A word of comment, dropped here and there, showed her understanding of the events taking place.

"It will end," she said at last, her tone one of complete assurance. We were standing then at the garden boundary, overlooking the sea. Before us a riot of poppies and montbretia, marigolds and nasturtiums, went rolling down the broken cliff face to the shore.

"The little ships will come back and the big ones, like that," she went on, pointing to a smudge of smoke from a cruiser on the horizon, "will have nothing to look for here. It will pass, as all evil things must. To live as long as I have done is to learn that at least."

Because the breeze was freshening, I suggested that perhaps she might want to go indoors, and expressed the hope that I was not keeping her out too long.

"Presently," she replied, "I shall go in. But I must do a little more of my sowing first."

"What sowing?"

* * *

To answer my question, she went, laughing lightly as a child might laugh, toward a gap in the corner of the hedge dividing her land from Quarrel Corner. On the way she gathered hasty handfuls of nasturtium and marigold seeds, adding them to a basket, already half full, that she snatched up from the footpath. Leading me through the gap, with a half-playful gesture, she was quick to explain: "You may get back to the road this way if you like, but I shall be busy here for a little while with my new evening task."

While she spoke, she was throwing seed from her basket all around her. With wide sweeping movements of the arm, she scattered it broadcast over the unsightly heaps and hollows of upturned earth.

* * *

"Nobody can tell me how long the quarrel over this land will go on, and I am not waiting to find out. It may take years for the lawyers to solve the riddle of its ownership. But, in the meantime, I have my seeds. They cost me nothing. The cliff slope below my garden looked no better than this last year. Bare as a bone, it was. Just a builders' rubbish tip. But, in the autumn and the spring, I tossed my bare seeds and bulbs down into the loose soil. You've seen what came of them. Everybody has. I am trying to make a similar transformation here. It can't do any harm, even if the quarrel comes to an early settlement. All quarrels, big or small, have to stop sooner or later; but, here or elsewhere, beauty will live on."

She waved me a good-by. Turning back later, I saw her, as I have seen her several times since, silhouetted against the evening sky, a small but triumphant figure symbolizing indestructible hope.

HENRY ARCHER

Sycamores

These silent leaves are held out of their time,
luminous, olive-yellow against the ivory of peeled bark,
against the azure-hazed sky of this time of year;
no wind stirs the deep peace of their reverie
wherein they hold themselves as if thoughtful,
remembering something out of a gone summer;
and there is peace, too, in the great boughs,
the tranquil smoothly gnarled trunks,
the umber bark flecked away from pale boles
like a faded parchment of days:
the essence of this hushed Indian summer season
is in the calm of these old trees.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

The Caucasus Invites Exploration

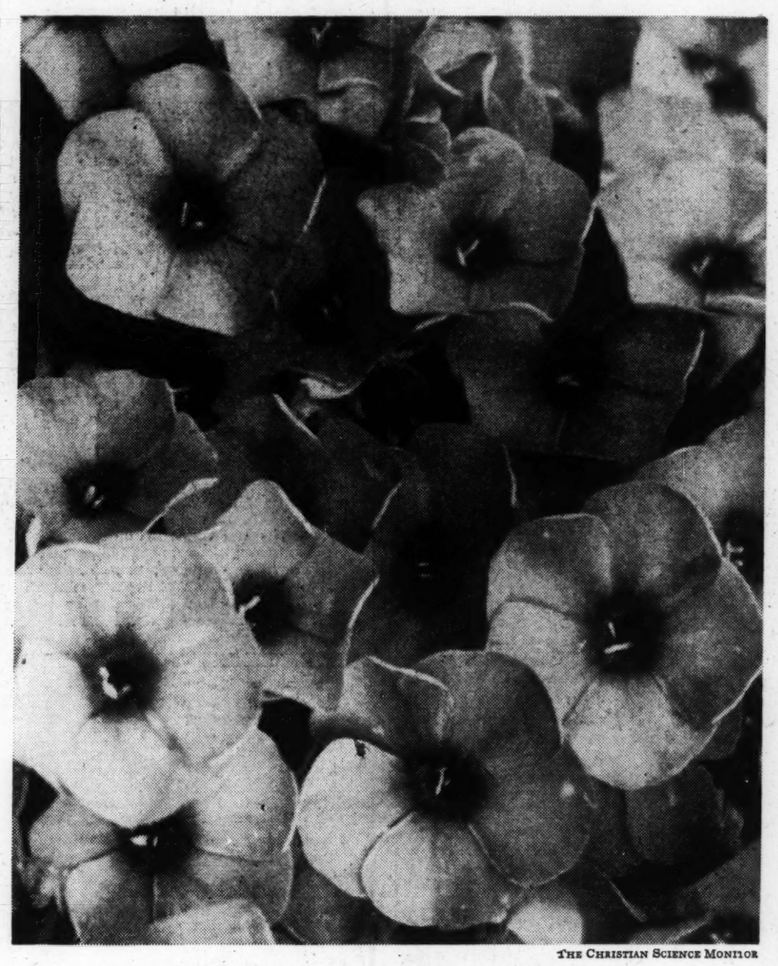
I AM THOROUGHLY familiar with the French and Italian Rivieras, but this Black Sea coast and its mountainous background are by far superior. Along the west coast there were scarcely any ports, no railways, and no modern roads. It was a wilderness and paradise, a land of plenty left to itself.

Not only had Nature been generous to this region in every conceivable way, where mountains and sea and cliffs, heavy with verdure and mineral wealth, too, are heaped together in lavish proportions, but even history had left the fascinating imprint of ancient civilizations on the coasts of that sea which the ancients had called "the Hospitable." At Batum I was given short leave and went to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia and Vice-regal seat of government for the Caucasus. The train passed through the splendid Caucasian scenery—a land of wild mountains and forests, more imposing than the Alps, numbering among its snowy heights Mount Elbrus, the loftiest peak in Europe. . . .

The Caucasus made an unforgettable impression on me, for its glens are inhabited by a motley crowd of mountaineers, and practically every major valley across a pass has a different people with a different language, traditions, and dress. It is as though the Caucasus had acted like a magnet throughout the ages of human history, attracting to it the representatives of all the races that have ever passed from East to West and from West to East in the great ebb and tide of human migration. There are tall, fair-haired people of the purest Nordic stock and Iberians of Spanish type. There are the Ossetians and Chevsurs, the Georgians and the Svanetians, Tartars and Circassians, Armenians and many others. There is one people, for example, which to this day wears the chain-mail armour of the Crusaders. Tall and fair-haired men, they seem to have come straight from the expeditions of Richard Coeur de Lion or St. Louis. Their language and religion are one of the many puzzles of this racial backwater, and even their dwellings resemble the architecture of medieval strongholds.

The Caucasus provides for all tastes, and here the nature lover and mountain climber can share his happiness with the mining engineer and archaeologist.

A grand and savage and a very imposing land it is, and the rich mythology of its peoples runs in line with that of ancient Greece. It is the country of Prometheus and the Golden Fleece, of the quest of the Argonauts and of Iphigenia's exile, of St. George and the forty martyred legionaries. Greeks occupied parts of it, as did the Romans and the Parthians. All passed along that way—a land of promise which invites exploration. —From "My Life in Russia's Service—Then and Now," by the GRAND DUKE CYRIL. (London: Selwyn & Blount.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FLORAL PATTERN": *A Photograph by Robert W. Brown*

PATTERN, it has been said, is an essential element of beauty, and the ability of a photographer—as well as that of a painter or a worker in the graphic arts—to recognize the fact is always responsible for his success. In "Floral Pattern," Robert W. Brown has utilized that element to produce a photograph of unusual beauty.

Still a young man, Brown belongs to that modern school which believes that honesty of presentation is essential to good photography. Like his companions, he has little patience with retouching or with the all-too-common artificiality of studio work. In his picture-making, he prefers to record his subject as he finds it, outdoors whenever possible. Only by such methods, he believes, can one make a photograph which, in the print, does not give a lie to the subject it purports to present.

As a result, from his work we gather that the world can be startlingly beautiful; that the play of natural light upon a subject cannot fail to produce an attractive effect if properly interpreted; and that simplicity is the keynote of effectiveness.

"Я ПОСЫЛАЮ ТЕБЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В книге Судей Израилевых нам рассказывается о том, как в результате своих злых поступков Израильтяне попали в порабощение к Мадианитянам. Но, когда они возвали к Богу, то Гедеону явился ангел и сказал ему (Книга Судей 6:12): "Господь с тобою, муж сильный!" Гедеон находился в сомнении и спросил почему народ его постигло такое бедствие? Тут мы читаем следующее (6:14): "Господь, воззрев на него сказал: . . . спаси Израиля от руки Мадианитян; Я посылаю тебя." Но Гедеон стал сомневаться способен-ли он их спасти. На свои страхи и колебания он получил ответ свыше, получил уверенность в указания, как ему надо действовать. Его повиновение божественным велениям имело следствием подавляющее поражение Мадианитян.

В свете Христианской Науки, Гедеон дает нам вдохновляющий и ценный пример, так как нет сомнения, что и к нам приходят ангелы, как приходили к нему. Но надо быть на стороже, надо их узнавать и с готовностию принимать этих божественных посланцев. Это есть наш долг и наше преимущество. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки пишет (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 306): "Когда ангелы навещают нас, мы не слышим шороха крыльев, и не чувствуем перистого прикосновения голубиной грудки, но мы узнаем об их присутствии по той любви, которую они создают в сердцах наших." И прибавляет даже: "Да будет вам дано почувствовать это прикосновение,—это не рука, сжимающая руку и не присутствие любимого человека; но нечто большее: это есть духовная идея, освещающая ваш путь."

Так как Христианская Наука говорит о всеобъемлемости Бога, Любви, то тот кто ее изучает, знает, что мы приходим к "научным и логичным заключениям" только тогда, когда мы держимся абсолютного правила о совершенном Боге и совершенном человеке (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 270, труд Mrs. Эдди). Но, спросит кто нибудь, в чем это может помочь при обстоятельствах, которые кажутся далеко не совершенными. Как в математике ошибки не могут разрешить задачи, так и в Христианской Науке мы должны обращаться к абсолютному совершенству бытия для того, чтобы исправить то, что сложилось неправильно в нашей жизни.

Рассуждения смертного разума в наши дни приблизительно те-же, что и в Гедеоновы времена. Постоянные опасения и сомнения,—одного и того-же порядка, относятся-ли они к вопросу о здоровии, или к вопросу о деньгах и успехах. Смертный разум не может помочь человеку увидеть причину его болезней, бедности, несчастий или неудач, потому что смертный разум, как это показывает Христианская Наука, есть самосозданный обман, иллюзия сама по себе. Когда мы обращаемся к Богу и позволяем божественному Разуму управлять нашим мышлением, то мы этим признаем, что творение Божие "весьма хорошо," как это сказано в первой главе книги Бытия, и в то-же время мы не даем злу какого-бы то ни было права на существование. Подобно Гедеону люди вообще готовы повиноваться тому, к чему они имеют доверие, но сперва они желают получить уверенность в хороших результатах. Слова "Я посылаю тебя" дают эту уверенность, так как это только есть иное выражение для того, чтобы сказать, что Бог, благо, является мощию и вдохновением в начинании и что эта мощь много сильнее каких-бы то ни было могущих возникнуть человеческих обстоятельств.

Мы слышим много разговоров о том, что дела и правительства нуждаются в поддержке и без нее бессильны. Христианская Наука есть религия, дающая человечеству духовную поддержку, в которой оно нуждается. В силу всемогущества Бога и в силу совершенства человека, как Его выражения, человек имеет безграничный и неисчерпаемый источник блага, которым он может пользоваться. Изучающий Христианскую Науку научается все больше и больше полагаться на Отца-Матерь Бога распознавая вследствие этого духовные пути и способы для разрешения своих проблем. Жизнь Христа Иисуса дает нам наглядный пример этой зависимости от единого Разума с ее независимостию от людей и обстоятельств. Он сам это нам об'яснил (Иоанн 5:30): "Я ничего не могу творить сам от себя." Освобождение от человеческой воли, себялюбия и чувства собственности,—оно лишь одно дает свободу в начинаниях всех видов.

По мере того, как ученик Христианской Науки начинает сознавать, что все благо уже принадлежит ему, потому что он в себе его отражает, а также что сам по себе он ничего не может,— в той самой мере он продвигается в смысле человеческом. Что наш прогресс всецело зависит от нашего повиновения Богу, божественному Принципу, есть одно из наставлений, которое все должны узнать из Христианской Науки. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Unity of Good, стр. 64): "Человек может делать под'ем на блестящие ледники, перескакивать через мрачные расщелины, взбираться по вероломному льду, и, наконец, стоять на вершине Монблана; но он никогда не сможет повернуть то, что Божество знает, ни избежать отожествления с тем, что пребывает в вечном Разуме."

Только когда мы постоянно и молитвенно признаем полноту Бога, можем мы доказывать в мире целебную миссию Христианской Науки. Когда мы всем сердцем доверяем Богу, божественному Принципу, то мы можем побеждать любую из фаз агрессивной тирании, как и попытки смертного разума властвовать над нами.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Чауки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

This Was Winter in Riga

WINTER IN RIGA, at the end of the nineteenth century, was not the same as it is today. Since then the Gulf Stream has changed its course and, with the change, the long, cold winters and hot summers have gone.

No longer does one see the snow falling hour after hour, covering everything with a soft, glittering blanket; and piling up in the streets where, since it was impossible to remove it, it lay until the bank between the street and sidewalk became so enormous that little iron stoves, filled with coal, had to be placed here and there to melt it away. Only the pavements were swept at such times, the householders being responsible for seeing that the walk was strewn with sand.

No wheeled vehicles were in use in winter time, sledges drawn by one or two horses taking their places everywhere. These each held two, and had comfortable upholstered seats with warmly lined leather covers for the feet. The most magnificent sledges, provided with warm bear skins, were of the high, shell-shaped type, similar to the Russian "troikas," and drawn by three horses. Noiselessly they passed along, only the tinkling of the sledge bells sounding in the stillness.

* * *

The dry air was intensely cold, yet the children preferred to play out-of-doors, building snowmen, snowballing each other, or being drawn along on toboggans by their parents. Skating was a favorite sport for young and old alike; and, in all the public gardens, ice rinks were made where, in the afternoon or evening, military bands played. During the most severe weather, the rivers were frozen over and rinks were made here as well. What a sight it was! Following a heavy fall of snow during the night, the sun shone from an intensely blue sky on the hoarfrost, making the trees look as if they had been dipped in sparkling sugar!

Those who experienced an old-time winter in Riga remember the delight of driving in a sledge through a wood, accompanied by the tinkling of bells, and the sublime effect of running noiselessly between the trees on skis. Every now and then a timid roe might step out into a clearing, or a hare jump across the path; otherwise everything lay in a deep winter sleep.

* * *

The Düna, on which Riga is situated, is a mighty river, broadening out to form the harbor. Here the water would sometimes freeze so hard that the whole of the normal traffic gave way to foot passengers. Horses, however, were not allowed on the ice; so, for those who did not care for the long tramp across the harbor, a chair-sledge, pushed by a man on skates, was provided which moved at a considerable speed.

In order to prevent floods, when the spring melting season set in, small steamers were used as icebreakers. It was a fine sight to watch the ice blocks piling up one on another to the height of six or eight feet; to see the boats, frozen in alongside the quay, freed from the icy grip and lifted up to the river bank!

But today the climate in the Baltic is quite different. The hard winters have gone—and much of the romance has gone with them.

E. VON S.

Two Classic Pieces Of Criticism

THE IMMORTAL WRITINGS that we call classic are works of creative imagination, not works of criticism. But occasionally criticism has been so creative, so revealing to both readers and writers, as to win an equal permanence. Lessing's "Laokoon" is even more suggestive to the twentieth century than it was to the eighteenth. Among the abundant essays of the intervening years few show such vision. It has been no less rare throughout literary history.

Two Greek criticisms, both brief, both incomplete, both lost to the western world of letters for centuries, have that compelling character which made them eloquent to the Renaissance that recovered them, and which has stirred all modern nations: the "Poetics" of Aristotle and the treatise usually entitled in English "Longinus on the Sublime." One comes from the years following the great period of the Greek drama; the other, from some period—the author and even the century are undetermined—of the Roman Empire. Both are so fundamental that they have survived even imperfect translation and still provoke lively discussion. Though at first glance they seem to have nothing in common except that they both deal with writing, they are found to be happily complementary. For the one is preoccupied with composition, the other with style. Together they open the whole field of literary criticism.—From the Introduction to Aristotle's "Poetics," by CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

"Have not I sent thee?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE TOLD in the book of Judges that as a result of their wrongdoing the Israelites had come under subjection to the Midianites. But when they cried unto the Lord, an angel appeared to Gideon, saying (Judges 6:12), "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valour." Gideon was hesitant, and asked why his people were in such a plight. We read (6:14), "And the Lord looked upon him, and said . . . thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites: have not I sent thee?" Then Gideon questioned his ability to deliver them. In reply to all his fears and doubts came the heavenly assurance and direction. His obedience to the divine command resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Midianites.

In the light of Christian Science, Gideon furnishes an inspiring and helpful example, for angels come to us as surely as they came to him, and it is our duty and privilege to be alert to recognize and willing to accept these heavenly messages. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 306), "When angels visit us, we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the feathery touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts," adding, "Oh, may you feel *this* touch,—it is not the clasping of hands, nor a loved person present; it is more than this: it is a spiritual idea that lights your path!"

Because Christian Science deals with the allness of God, Love, the student learns that only by holding to the absolute truth of perfect God and perfect man "are scientific and logical conclusions reached" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mrs. Eddy, p. 270). But, someone may ask, how can this help conditions that appear far from perfect? As in mathematics mistakes can never solve a problem, so in Christian Science we must look to the absolute perfection of being to correct wrong conditions in our human experience.

The arguments of mortal mind today are about the same as in Gideon's time. The persistent fears and doubts are similar, whether they pertain to lack of health, money, or success. Mortal mind never can help one to see why one is sick, poor, unhappy, or a failure, because, as Christian Science shows, mortal mind is a self-constituted lie, a mere illusion in itself. When we turn to God, and let the divine Mind control our thinking, we are acknowledging God's creation as "very good," as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, and at the same time we are denying evil any claim to existence. Like Gideon, mankind in general is ready to obey that in which it has confidence, but first it want some assurance of good results. The question, "Have not I sent thee?" furnishes this assurance, for it is another way of saying that God, good, is the power and inspiration behind the enterprise, and that this power is far greater than any human circumstances that may arise.

We hear much today about business and governments needing backing and being helpless without it. Christian Science is a religion which gives to all mankind the spiritual support that is needed. Because of the omnipotence of God, and the perfection of man as His expression, man has an unlimited and inexhaustible source of good from which to draw. The Christian Scientist learns to lean more and more implicitly on his Father-Mother God, thereby discerning spiritual ways and means to solve his problems. This dependence on the one Mind, with its independence of persons and circumstances, was exemplified in Christ Jesus' life, as he himself explained in the words (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." It is this freedom from human will, self-love, and possessiveness that alone brings freedom in all lines of endeavor.

In the proportion that the Christian Scientist realizes that all good is already his by reflection, and that of himself he can do nothing, will he advance humanly. That progress depends entirely upon our obedience to God, divine Principle, is one of the lessons which all must learn in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy writes (Unity of Good, p. 64), "Mortals may climb the smooth glaciers, leap the dark fissures, scale the treacherous ice, and stand on the summit of Mont Blanc; but they can never turn back what Deity knoweth, nor escape from identification with what dwelleth in the eternal Mind."

Only by constantly and prayerfully acknowledging God's allness can we prove the healing mission of Christian Science in the world. Through whole-hearted trust in God, divine Principle, can we conquer any of the phases of aggressive tyranny and the attempted domination of mortal mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Wild Plum Fire

When the last gray goose goes over
And hoarfrost silvers the spire,
If the wind storms at my chimney,
I shall light my wild plum fire.

As the flame leaps through the branches,
Caressing the satin bark,
I shall note the mystic moment
When lost April flowers the dark;

There will be a smoky fragrance,
Like nothing purchased or sold,
And a dream of orchard springtides,
And a spent bough wreathed with gold,

And each twig will crack with music,
And verses a lark might cry—
When the wild plum stars the chimney,
And the last gray goose goes by.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1939

Ten New Factories Open In Boston Area in Month

With industrial recovery apparently now in high gear, the Boston Chamber of Commerce today announced 10 new manufacturing plants had been established in the metropolitan area during September and that 11 consequential expansions of existing plants had taken p'ace.

These developments have meant 600 additional jobs, the Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs announced.

The new businesses follow a variegated pattern illustrative, the Chamber emphasized, of New England's present diversity of production. A company to manufacture fruit flavors in concentrated stick form is one of the new industries, while a pickle packing concern, a radio equipment manufacturer, and a fabricator of porcelain top breakfast tables are among the others.

The Chamber said that 65 new plants have been established in the Boston area thus far in 1939. This is eight more than in the same period a year ago.

Expansions required construction of 30,000 square feet of new space, the Chamber said, and the reoccupation of 125,000 square feet existing space.

Boston Chamber Hits Scope Of Neutrality Restrictions

Demands of Boston shipping men for modification of the pending neutrality bill, as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor Oct. 6, today received the backing of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Asserting that the banning of American flag vessels from participation in the movement of goods to or from any port of any belligerent country, as now provided in the proposed neutrality bill, would be "of incalculable damage to New England industries," the Chamber's Committee on Foreign Trade recommended modification of the bill. Acting on that recommendation, the Chamber of Commerce came out for modification that would permit American vessels to conduct normal peacetime business with dependencies and possessions of belligerent states when these areas are not included within specified combat zones.

Report of Committee

The report of the Committee on Foreign Trade, of which Irving T. Sorge is chairman, approved by Chamber directors, follows:

"American shipping in services with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South, West, and East Africa, India, French Indo-China, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and other noncombat territories will automatically be banned from these trade routes on passage of this bill in its present form.

Shortage Foreseen

"New England industry, to a large extent, is dependent upon raw materials originating in these territories from which American-flag ships will be barred, and there is almost certain to be a serious shortage of steamer space.

Inability of American vessels to handle United States exports will force tremendous business to other producing countries, particularly neutrals, and at the same time limit and indefinitely delay movement of raw material imports essential to American industries.

"Retirement of American-flag lines will mean the United States again will be at the mercy of foreign-flag lines which will naturally consider America's interest as secondary to their own requirements. Neutral countries will use their own flag vessels to serve combatant nations at exorbitant prices and transportation rates, and these foreign-flag lines will serve the United States only to the limited extent permitted by whatever surplus tonnage they may have available, if any.

Move Called Too Drastic

"The Committee on Foreign Trade understands, and in general approves, the President's desire to amend the Neutrality Act and liberalize the sale of American products, but at the same time there seems no reason why this action, while making possible the sale of American goods, should automatically cause the withdrawal of American ships from practically all of the major world services. We concur in restrictions applied to actual danger zones, i. e., either service to and from direct combat areas of the belligerent countries, or within reasonable zones of safety adjacent thereto. There does not seem any real need, however, for including exemptions or restrictions of freight service between the United States and such countries as West, East, and South Africa, Canada, Straits Settlements, Burma, Ceylon, India, Australia, or New Zealand.

"The Committee recognizes the controversial as well as the political aspects of the pending legislation. We have no wish to enter into these phases of the discussion. Nevertheless, American foreign trade is of tremendous importance to the welfare of all New England. Adequate services for freighting our imports and exports are essential."

School Strike Off, On, Off Again

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 11 (AP)—Assuming "on-again-off-again" proportions, a one-day strike of Salem High School pupils ended today, broke out anew, and then settled back to near normal when a student committee and Superintendent of Schools George A. Bemis attempted to smooth over difficulties arising from charges of harsh discipline.

After nearly all had gone to their classrooms this morning 150 students walked into the school assembly hall and asserted they had agreed to meet there until grievances were settled.

Upon being rebuked by Mr. Bemis for a demonstration last night in which the school's acting principal was burned in effigy, the 150 students walked from the building. They later returned to classes after a committee had been named to wait on Mr. Bemis.

Radcliffe Talks Offer Practical Subjects

The Radcliffe Appointment Bureau is offering two courses this fall for students who, besides purely cultural pursuits, wish practical training.

A brief course of 10 lectures for editorial assistants will be given by Richard Flewelling, Assistant Manager of the Crimson Printing Company, to teach the art of producing a publication. The other is a course in photography begun yesterday afternoon by Roger Bender, research Fellow in physics at Harvard, as instructor. This course, which will include a study of color photography, emphasizes the practical details of manipulation.

Weather Predictions

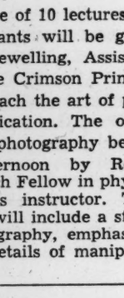
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler, with lowest temperature in the upper 50's tonight; moderate northwest to west winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine: Fair and cooler tonight; fair on Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by showers in the northern portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest winds tonight shifting to westerly Thursday; fair tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

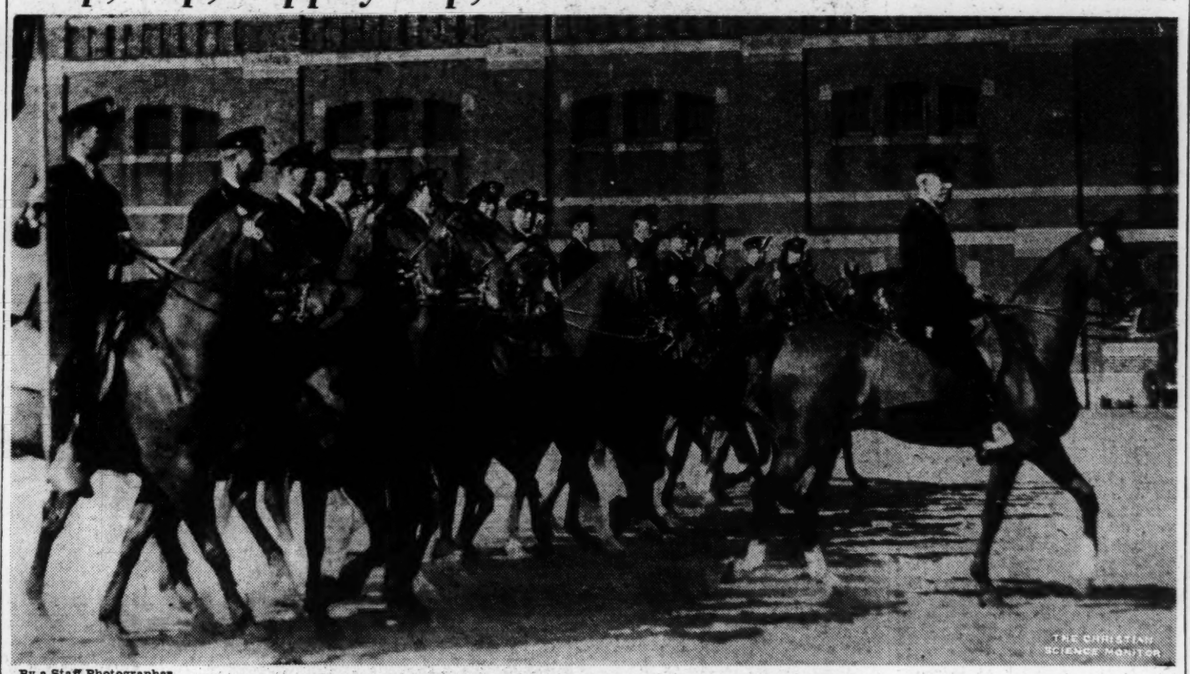
	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	68	Minneapolis	47	47
Chicago	43	41	New Orleans	74	70
Denver	39	38	New York	68	67
Helena	49	48	Norfolk	69	69
Kansas City	48	46	Philadelphia	71	69
Los Angeles	69	68	St. Louis	44	43
Miami	74	72	San Francisco	61	60
			Washington	70	69

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 11
B—Minimum, Oct. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:46 p. m.; height, 11.0 feet.
Thursday, 10:13 a. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:42 p. m.

Clip, Clip, Clippity-Clip, the Boston Mounties Are on Parade



By a Staff Photographer

Acting Sergeant William B. Dooley and His Squad

The mounted police will be one of the features at the annual Boston Horse Show at the Commonwealth Avenue Armory beginning on Thursday and lasting through Sunday

Paper Milk Pack Championed In Can Firm's Suit

For the fourth time in less than three years the Massachusetts Supreme Court today faced the constitutional issue of whether or not the State Milk Control Board can require an increase of one cent in the price of milk sold in paper containers, as opposed to the regulation glass bottle.

The law suit was introduced in the Court this morning by the American Can Company, which manufactures the paper containers and sells them in all parts of the United States. Judge James J. Ronan placed the suit in the court calendar for next Tuesday.

Previous attempts to obtain a Supreme Court decision have failed. The support of the American Can Company is expected to compel a court declaration upon the constitutionality of the price increase, which is deemed by some milk distributors as a deterrent to modernized milk distribution methods and hence an imposition upon consumers.

Chief use of paper milk containers in New England is the United Farmers Cooperative, a farmer-controlled organization which handles its milk from the cow to the city doorstep. H. P. Hood and Sons, large city distributor, has also been interested in the past in using paper milk containers, which are explained as not requiring washing, or returning to dealers and as not subject to breakage.

Great Crimson Dome of Apples A Horticultural Show Feature

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All the rich color and aroma of autumn field and orchard are concentrated within the walls of Horticultural Hall. The fall exhibition of fruits, vegetables and flowers, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which opened this afternoon, will continue through Friday evening.

One of the most spectacular displays is a great crimson dome built of McIntosh apples, representing the Massachusetts State Agricultural College. Members of the Department of Pomology nailed each apple in place, and there are more than 2,000 of them, and flanked the sphere with rows of gold and green and red varieties, including Wagener, Wealthy, Rhode Island Green and Golden Delicious.

Louis Campagnolo, head gardener at the Beverly Farms estate of Dr. Thomas Barbour, is responsible for a magnificent, ornamental arrangement of cabbages, cauliflowers, peppers, potatoes, parsnips, tomatoes, egg plants, onions, leeks, radishes, and many other vegetables.

Home Produce

Miss Margaret Brigham, of the seventh generation of Brighams at the Brigham farm in Grafton, has displayed her home produce in a setting which suggests both harvest and Halloween. The round, bright pumpkins, the scarlet apples, the many-colored, fantastic gourds, and the cleverly braided festoons of colored maize are all the fruit of her labors. So are the pert cornstalk brooms, such as she makes and uses in her house. She has taken prizes in previous exhibitions of the Horticultural Society, of which she is a member. She is also President of the local Garden Club.

Latest developments in eastern vineyards are the new hybrids displayed by Prof. Richard Wellington, head of the Department of Pomology, and fruit hybridizer at the Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. The hardy Muscat, obtained by crossing a European Muscat Hamburg with the Diamond, is ready to compete with the Muscat of the California market. The Bronx, a red, seedless grape, is an achievement following 20 years of work and study on the part of Dr. A. B. Stout of the New York Botanical Gardens.

"Backyard Crop"

Eugene Lutz, of Lawrence, whose backyard vines usually yield him about 30 bushels a season, shows a sweet, purple Agawam grape, which, blended with the Concord, he says, makes the best jelly; and a table grape called the Cargo, as well as a number of others which he has been improving on from time to time. In the past 10 years he has taken about 70 prizes. Just a backyard crop, he calls it, but people make a special trip to see his vines. The great problem of the home gardener is the neighborhood boy. Prompt payment of taxes doesn't seem to insure much protection from the young vandals who plunder the prize fruit trees and vines, fences and signs notwithstanding.

Gourds are brighter and more fantastic than ever. During the two years of its existence, the New England Gourd Society has increased its crops noticeably and is finding ever new uses for the more than 700 varieties of the tropical plant, which makes a gay showing in temperate regions when the summer is short and hot. Yellow, green, orange, black, and striped and speckled specimens are shown, in the forms of cucumbers, long-handled dippers, Spanish guitars, coronets, fiddles, and even swans. Mrs. Edward Stuart of Waban and Mrs. John Edwards of Southboro have contributed some interesting specimens.

Exhibits Coming From Wide Area For Horse Show

That wonderous affection—undiminished by steel and gasoline—between a man and his horse will be paraded once more in a setting bright with silks and glittering with jewels as the 12th annual Boston Horse Show of the 110th Cavalry opens at Commonwealth Armory tomorrow night.

New England's best horses will complete with some from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Judges are coming from New York and Kentucky. Six performances will be held, evenings through next Sunday, and matinees Saturday and Sunday.

As usual, Greater Boston exhibitors dominate the show.

The list includes Miss Phoebe Rotch, Boston; Carroll Anthony, Allston; Miss Betty Smith, Brookline; Dr. Perry C. Baird, Jr., Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Grace D. Hatch, Brighton; Misses Ursula and Elise Burkard, Arlington; Miss Gladys Marchant and H. Russell Davis, Winchester; Mrs. Henry S. Hall and Miss Edith Hall, Cambridge; Harry Good and his daughter, Ruth, from West Medford.

Also James Aronson, Miss Patricia O'Brien, Miss Dorothy Morse and Billy Bragle from the Newtons; Clement J. Allen and Whip Hill Stables, Melrose; Edward McHarrie, Somerville; Wright Stable, Jamaica Plain; Arthur J. Henry, West Roxbury; Herbert B. Shaw and Dedham Country and Polo Club Hounds of Dedham; Miss Burnett Campbell, Winthrop; Miss Kay E. Murphy, Charlestown, and Belliveau Riding Academy, Milton.

The Bluecoats and their trim, sleek mounts will strut their stuff on Thursday night under the sharp commands of Acting Sergeant William B. Dooley. Henry L. Bell of Bayside, L. I., will act as judge.

The Mounted Police trophies have tripled this year, adding keener competition than ever in the contest. In addition to the Hotel Kenmore Trophy, given by Lee Whitney, in which general appearance of horse and rider is considered, there will be a trophy offered by the Boston Lodge of Elks for the most finished rider. Mr. and Mrs. Donald O. Page of Far Hills, N. J., will award a trophy to the mount possessing best conformation; Sears-Roebuck will give a prize for the most typical horse; and a radio will be given by the Fox and Hounds Club for the Mounted Unit.

Governor Puts Storey Back on the Fin Com

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today restored to the Boston Finance Commission Charles M. Storey, who was removed from the Commission by former Gov. James M. Curley in 1935.

Governor Saltonstall showed his confidence in Mr. Storey not only by nominating him as a member of the group which keeps independent watch over Boston's treasury, but by naming him chairman of the group at $5,000 a year.

Mr. Storey was one of two members of the Commission who were ousted by Mr. Curley after he had failed in a plan to abolish the Commission. The other who was ousted and replaced by a Curley supporter was Joseph Joyce Donahue.

Governor Saltonstall sent the nomination of Mr. Storey to the Executive Council today. It probably will be confirmed next week. Mr. Storey, a Boston attorney, was named to the place filled by Joseph A. Scolponetti, an appointee of Mr. Curley, whose term has expired.

The selection of Mr. Storey as chairman, however, has further effects upon the make-up of the Commission. It turns the present chairman, David Lasker, an appointee of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, into an ordinary member of the Commission. Members, except the chairman, are unpaid.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Saltonstall said: "I have known Mr. Storey for many years, and have the utmost confidence in him, his purposes, and his ideals of Government. I am sure he will work with and co-operate with Mayor Tobin to improve and help the administration of Boston's affairs."

Like the Governor, Mr. Storey is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School. After three years in the United States Department of Justice at Washington, from 1915-18, and a brief period as United States attaché at Budapest, Mr. Storey became a member of the Boston law firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley and Storey, in 1920, and has continued in this partnership.

He also has been Secretary of the Legal Aid Society and Treasurer of Rutland Community House since 1920.

The Executive Council today confirmed the appointment of Arthur G. Rotch as State Public Welfare Commissioner, succeeding David W. Armstrong.

War Is Vital American Issue, R. H. Markham Tells Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 11—"Americans make laws, laws don't make Americans. In this country we make what laws we determine best suit our fundamental interests and ideals, we are not slaves to laws," R. H. Markham, member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor, and former foreign correspondent, told the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at its State-wide autumn conference here today, speaking on "The Significance of American Neutrality Today."

"We have today a neutral America in a warring world," said Mr. Markham. "The question arises, what is America's place in this world where war is going on. Can we separate ourselves off like sheep in a storm or not? What problems will lifting the embargo, and cash and carry, raise?

"The European struggle today is more than a conflict of nations; it is a struggle involving a whole way of life. On the one side are arrayed the forces that make for a fanatical and aggressive autocracy, on the other, the champions of liberty. It's a vital American issue. Our whole future attitude will be determined by whether or not American help will be needed to keep self-government from being destroyed."

"Cash and carry" and repeal of the arms embargo were among legislation sponsored by the League. The League's view on neutrality was set forth at the meeting by Mrs. Henry C. Eaton of Waltham, the League's foreign policy chairman. She was introduced by Mrs. LaRue Brown of Boston, State President, who presided. Mrs. Brown spoke this morning on "The League in a World at War."

Group conferences were conducted following the general meeting, at which chairmen and delegates considered current domestic and foreign problems. The discussion on education was led by Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger of Cambridge; Child Welfare, by Mrs. Charles V. Morris, also of Cambridge; Economic Welfare, Mrs. Alan R. Morse of Brookline; Foreign Policy, Mrs. Eaton; Legislation, Mrs. Fritz J. Roethlisberger of Cambridge and Finance, by Mrs. Richard H. Field, Waltham.

Three main topics were discussed in education with Mrs. Schlesinger, local school problems; State work—chiefly, the teaching of citizenship in the schools, and Federal aid to education.

"I think the most important thing to do is to know your own school, get acquainted with the teachers and the superintendent, and find out what the problems are—for instance, the qualifications of the teacher and a better understanding of the budget," Mrs. Schlesinger told her delegates, urging closer co-operation between parents and teachers.

Mrs. Schlesinger sees the teaching of citizenship as education's most important problem today.

"I think citizenship is more to the fore today than ever before," she said. "If Democracies are to continue, children must be made aware of the responsibilities they will have to face when they become citizens.

"There are two studies to be made, one, what should be done, and second, where in Massachusetts citizenship is being taught successfully, and what's being done in your local community."

Savings for Telephone Users

Savings in Massachusetts' telephone bills, amounting to about $175,000 a year, have been planned by officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and Commissioners of the State Department of Public Utilities, it was announced today.

A number of reductions in charges and improvements in service are expected to go into effect about Nov. 1.

Direct dial service on calls within a 16-mile zone in Greater Boston, and direct dial service to Lynn, are included in the new plans. Substitution of a message unit rate on 10 and 15 cent toll calls for measured service customers of the company, will enable them to make two-unit calls—previously costing 10 cents—for three cents a unit, or a total of six cents, for residence phones, and for seven or eight cents for business phones.

The cost of such calls will be included in the minimum charge, too, where measured service customers have been allowed a certain number of calls—hitherto limited to local numbers.

There will be savings on calls to more distant points also, and a saving of about $30,000 a year for Massachusetts users of teletype service.

Charges Made On Parole Issue

Charges that evil influences are at work to prevent the revocation of the paroles of certain criminals were made today by Bayard Tuckerman, Republican of Hamilton, at a meeting of the Executive Council, which withdrew the parole privileges of two long-term convicts.

The criminals called back to prison are John Dies of Wareham and Frank L. Metivier of Pittsfield. The former was convicted five years ago for a statutory offense, sentenced to 20 to 25 years and paroled May 3, 1933. In 1917 he was sent back to prison for violation of parole and released again last year. Metivier was convicted of larceny seven years ago and paroled last year. He is now in California, having violated parole by leaving the state and abandoning his family.

Until the $700 is appropriated, however, to bring Metivier back to the state, he is a fugitive from the law, but will be allowed to remain in California if he chooses. That was the result of the decision of the Department of Correction not to undergo the cost of bringing the fugitive back to prison.

By a Staff Photographer

A Display at Horticultural Hall

Miss Winifred Corbett (left) and Miss Laura Nash in the midst of exhibit of Miss Margaret Brigham, Grafton farmer

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Behrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Wescott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

R. K. O. Boston—
"Irish Luck," with Frankie Darro. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:45. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Vacation," featuring Peter Lorre. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9. Tomorrow: "Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartolomew. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show, "The Mad Russian."

Exeter—
"Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring R. Donat and Greer Garson. 2:45, 5:50, 8:50. Also "Wolf Call." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Four Feathers." Also "The Jones Family in Quick Millions."

Uptown—
"Three Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres. 1:35, 5:10, 8:45. Also "Lady of the Tropics," featuring Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11 a. m., 2. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:30. Also "March of Time." 12:15, 3:10. Preview tonight at 7 and 10:15 of "Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle; and at 5:30 and 8:45 "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Berry in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly in "Frontier Marshall." 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Jones Family in Hollywood." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Blondie Takes a Vacation." Also "The Man in the Iron Mask."

Repertory—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen.

Tremont—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene. Also "The Joy of Living," featuring Irene Dunne. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Honlulu," with Eleanor Powell.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Normandie—
"Tarzan Finds a Son," starring Johnny Weissmuller. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Daughters Courageous," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. Also "Inspector Hornleigh," with Gordon Harker. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Irwin and Gloria Stuart.

Scollay and Modern—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:35, 9:40. Also "$1,000 a Touchdown." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field.

Fenway and Paramount—
"What a Life," starring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Fenway: 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35 7:10, 9:40. Also "Television Spy" with William Henry. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Here I Am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs.

Brookline Village—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 2:10, 5, 8:10.

University—
Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "Of Human Bondage." 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Brother Rat," starring Priscilla Lane. 1:30 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns. Also Lew Ayres in "These Glamour Girls."

South Station Theater—
"England's Navy—Will It Win the War?" "The Giant of Norway." Donald Duck & Pluto in "The Beach Picnic." Robert Benchley's "How to Watch a Football Game." "Men of Steel," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell, Ann Sothern, Linda Darnell and James Ellison. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50. Also "Mr. Wong in Chinatown," with Boris Karloff. 12:10 a. m., 3, 5:40, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Paintings by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Selling the Parks To the People Is Urged by Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

distinct lack of co-operation between State, municipal, and Federal authorities in this field." As to why these agencies did not get along well together, he said that, personally, he didn't know whether it was due to lack of contact or to jealousy.

One way of getting a larger use of the parks, Mr. Hultman suggested, is through the school boards. Children may be sent in supervised parties into the reservations for the study of nature, natural science, history, and art.

Two women recreation leaders suggested a revision in commercialized and "over-vigorous" women's sports.

"We want to make girls more attractive, more feminine," asserted Miss Dora Dodge, Director of the Worcester Girls Club, at the seminar on recreation for women and girls. "We prefer to see girls in archery, tennis, and badminton costumes, rather than in flannel baseball suits with catchers' mitts and masks."

Miss Ethel Bowers of New York, Field Secretary on Recreation for Girls for the National Recreation Association pointed out "dangers of commercializing feminine sports. "We feel, and I speak for hundreds of women all over the Country," she said, "that that girl is an exceptional girl who can't be hurt by commercialized athletics, and that a recreation program should be substituted to encourage all girls and women to play for fun."

Tribute to Lee

Delegates to the Congress this afternoon paid tribute to the late Joseph Lee of Boston, for 27 years President of the National Recreation Association, and sponsor of the Congress. They went to the Joseph Lee Memorial Playground, Park Drive and Jersey Streets, on Boston's Fenway, where special commemorative exercises were held.

Following a concert by the Boston Public School Symphony Band and singing, the principal address was given by Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Graduate School of Education of Harvard University, who spoke on "Joseph Lee, Educational Philosopher." This was followed by a play demonstration by 1939 Champions of the Boston Park Department, in costume, game demonstrations by several age-groups, and a program of school-corner activities and folk dancing under the auspices of the Boston School Committee, of which Mr. Lee's son, Joseph Lee, Jr., is a member.

Although Mr. Lee is known as the "father of the playground movement in America," and although Boston was the first city in the Country to recognize the need of playgrounds for children of the crowded sections, this is the first time Boston has been the meeting place of the Recreation Congress.

William P. Long, Chairman of the Boston Park Commissioners, was General Chairman of the Committee which arranged the exercises, at which Dr. John H. Finley, President of the N. R. A. and Editor Emeritus of the New York Times, presided.

Luxury Service

"We must admit the fact, in the minds of most persons, recreation is still considered to be one of the luxuries of government service," the Rev. Thorpe Bauer, Recreation Commissioner, Bridgeport, Conn., told one seminar session.

"When the time comes for cutting costs," he said, the two departments which take it in the neck first are usually recreation and parks.

"This has happened all over the nation in recent years. Most of these restrictions would not have come if recreation workers had done a good job in publicity or in educating the public in the dollars and cents value of the recreation program.

"Much of the responsibility for falling budgets and restricted services in the field of public recreation must be laid directly at the door of board members. Public commissioners of recreation are chosen, for the most part, not only for their ability to oversee activities but for their vision of the need for enlarged facilities in our crowded towns and cities. Their personal conviction will be of little help unless it is shared with others. In other words, it is their duty to sell recreation to the community.

"The board member is the man to do this job. He draws no salary; he has no job to save. He is giving his time and energies in the cause, and for that he already has the respect of the community. When he speaks the public will listen. If public commissioners of recreation wish to prevent further inroads on their budgets, and further disruption of services, let their first line of defense be education and publicity through all the various channels which are open to them."

Aided by Indians

How Indians, whose ancestors perfected recreational activities to the point of tribal arts, are used as leaders in the public recreation program in Reading, Pa., was related by Thomas W. Lantz, Superintendent of Recreation in Reading.

"Last summer," said Mr. Lantz, "a playground program built around the life of the Plains Indians was our main theme. Two local, well-educated Indians were used extensively to train the playground leaders in the arts and crafts, dances, games, songs, and rituals of the Plains Indians. The leaders in turn taught the children. One Indian is a director of music in the high school and the other a coach of football at the local college. The final program of the playground leaders institute was an Indian ceremonial on a mountain top adjacent to the city with all leaders participating under the guidance of the two Indian instructors. The same type ceremony concluded the summer playground program."

Mr. Lantz urged the use of local people with ability, in addition to the professional staff to train recreation leaders.

Four thousand volunteers, alone or aided by non-members, last season played to audiences of more than 225,000 persons at 730 performances of 92 productions, according to Agnes C. Grant, Secretary of the Children's Theater Department, Association of Junior Leagues of America.

Mrs. Clara W. Edwards, director, Drama Department, Community Service of Boston, told community drama leaders that their task was "not to bolster the professional theater by so-called pseudo-professional performances, but to create a lasting interest in the theater by the ability to have a pleasurable time doing nothing more idealistic than play-acting.

Recreation Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Helen M. Dauncey

Director of Special Activities of Boston Community Service

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Boston University To Train Teachers Of Traffic Safety

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As part of an all-New England campaign to mobilize the region's educational resources against the economic waste of automobile accidents, Boston University today announced the initiation of special "teacher" training courses in the technique of walking and driving upon the highways with safety.

Proposed by Massachusetts educators for years and now sponsored directly by the Boston Automobile Club, local branch of the American Automobile Association, the traffic training courses will incorporate all that safety experts have learned in the last decade of research into the failures of pedestrians and the "man behind the wheel." They will have as a background the deep-seated conviction of traffic experts that education is the logical approach to the accident dilemma of the highways resulting in the wasting of $2,000,000,000 every year in the United States.

Launching of these courses on Nov. 6 will set a precedent for Massachusetts and other New England states excepting Rhode Island, since these states have never before seriously undertaken the training of teacher specialists in sportsmanlike driving. Even before the announcement of the courses comes off the press, 11 superintendents of Greater Boston schools are reported to have applied for the services of traffic teachers completing the University training.

Textbooks

Textbooks for the college course will include the five recognized American Automobile Association units of a sportsmanlike driving series, namely, "The Driver," "Driver and Pedestrian Responsibilities," "Sound Driving Practices," "Society's Responsibilities," and "How to Drive." This text has been widely used in other parts of the United States, serving as the basic training to date for some 3,000 teachers throughout the country, according to Fred E. Hamlin, head of the local A. A. A. branch.

As the result of Boston University's action, said Mr. Hamlin, traffic safety in Massachusetts will no longer be a hit-or-miss affair with the teaching of safety in the schools of the State being left to teachers untrained in the rudiments of safe driving and walking. Not only classroom but actual road instruction will constitute part of the teacher training under the direction of Dr. F. R. Noffsinger, former Assistant to the Dean of the School of Education at Indiana University, and Prof. Amos E. Neyhart, on leave of absence from Pennsylvania State College.

Completion of the course will mark the advent of a new type of trained specialist in Massachusetts, one who knows how long it takes for efficient brakes to stop an automobile, how many feet of clearance the motorist should have to pass an automobile going 40 miles an hour, how to pull the car out of a skid and how to park without scraping the other fellow's mudguard.

To Play Safe

The A. A. A. course takes into consideration the accepted fact that the average motorist can be encouraged to play safe by appealing to his sportsmanship, by teaching him the dynamics involved in piloting a ton-and-a-half of steel at mile-a-minute speeds and by giving the car as well as himself a "square deal" in the matter of speed and economy. The old basic rule is invoked that "understanding" creates "safety."

In the past, emphasis is said by Mr. Hamlin to have been placed in elementary schools upon safety for the pedestrian whereas little attention has been paid to driver training. In the high schools, little attention has been devoted, he said, to traffic safety of any type. "We are only coming to realize," declared the A. A. A. official, "that in the 25,000 high schools of the nation we can turn out 1,500,000 well-trained automobile drivers every year. Can you picture what effect that would have upon the 130 per cent increase in traffic fatalities noted among the youths of high school age in the last few years?"

Driver education as instituted in Boston University is designed, said Mr. Hamlin, to bring about the recognition among drivers of their own deficiencies with a view to correcting them, to establish sound practices for safety either on foot or behind the wheel, and to develop among school students the habits of safe driving and a knowledge of car operation that will insure the future safety of the nation's 3,000,000 miles of highways.

They're Learning the Tricks of the Highway

(1) A group of students—high school teachers—at work in one of the A. A. A.-conducted teacher-training courses in driver education and training. (2) A student driver learning to turn the car around in a 30-foot space. Stanchions are used to mark the 30-foot width if the practice street happens to be wider. (3) Weaving through a narrow lane of stanchions is another test of driver skill. (4) Here a student is being checked on his ability to "nose" the car into a marked-off space on the pavement.

Groups Organize On Neutrality Issue

Prominent committees have been formed in Massachusetts within the last few days to mobilize public sentiment on both sides of the proposal of President Roosevelt for repeal of the embargo on shipment of arms to belligerent nations.

Latest committee to be established is headed by George G. Tarbell of Lincoln, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It seeks to retain the embargo and to forbid U. S. ships traveling in war zones. The secretary of the committee is Mrs. E. Sohier Welch of Boston.

Previously, a committee of equally prominent Republicans and others had been formed to support repeal of the embargo and enactment of a general cash-and-carry law. Among members of this group are former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard.

Both committees state that they favor genuine neutrality.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Network speaker	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Musical program	Les Brown's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude,	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	News; Fire Prevention	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Army Recruiting program	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Edith Cavell Anniversary
7:15	'Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Mayor John Lyons	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Leighton Gray's Orch
7:45		Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"		Political talk
8:00	Al Pearce and His Gang	"These Amazing Years"; dramatization	"If You Could Only Cook"; dramatization	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Housing talk
8:15	Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news	"Quicksilver"; quiz program	Red Skelton; Edna Stillwell; chorus; orchestra	24th National Recreation Congress	Claire Page, soprano
8:30					Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45					"Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Theater: Grace George; Claude Rains in "Kind Lady"; music	Will Bradley's Orchestra	The New Fred Allen Show; Mighty Allen Art Players: Bert Lahr; P. Van Steeden's Orch	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Will Bradley's Orchestra		Edwin C. Hill	
9:30		"Harvey and Dell"		City of Boston Columbus Day Celebration	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		"Cafe Rouge"			
10:00	Columbia Concert Orchestra	"New England Talks It Over"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15				News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It Over"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"; Harold Stokes' Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather				Victor Vincent's Orch
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Orch	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Harvey Firestone, Jr.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Veiled Prophets' Ball	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45		"Music You Want"	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	European Roundup	"Breakfast in Bedlam"; music; comedy	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15	Caroline Cabot		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30	"Jimmie and Dick"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"; music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15	"Manhattan Minuet"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30		"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk	"Concert Miniatures"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Just Plain Bill"; sk	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Presenting Ramona
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Tex and Slim
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph	"Tone Tapestries"	"Musical Memories"	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Musical Memories"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"		The Hitmakers: orch	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Ideas That Came True"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Rhythm and Song"; soloist; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston College-University of Florida football game	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk		"Valiant Lady"; drama		Soprano recital
2:45	"My Son and I"		Hymns of All Churches		News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston College-University of Florida football game	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; drama		Sport reports
3:30	News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family		Sport reports
3:45	Eddie Cantor	News Service	"The Guiding Light"	Boston College-University of Florida football game	Sport reports
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk		Sport reports
4:15	"Varieties"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston College-Univ. of Florida game	Sport reports
4:45		Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Sport reports
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Rhythm, Romance"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Movie talk	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Political talk	Fire talk; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	Sen. Lucas, Ill.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Will Bradley's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Leighton Gray's Orch
7:45		Harry Kogen's Orchestra	Studio program		Amer. Legion speaker
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	Political talk	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Dance Music	Housing talk
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; war news	Studio program	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Dance Music	Texas Ramblers
8:30		Joe Penner program: comedy; songs; orch		Bernie Cummins' Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Bernie Cummins' Orch	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Vicki Chase, soprano; Tom Thomas, baritone; America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should the Arms Embargo Be Lifted?"	"Good News of 1940"; Roland Young; Edith Fellows in "The Open Window"; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Holiday speaker
9:15				Edwin C. Hill	Holiday speaker
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour			Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Columbia Workshop		Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Rosemary Lane; Erna Rubenstein; Earl Stanley Gardner; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch	News Service
10:15	Festival			News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch
10:30	Sports; news	Postmasters' Convention: James A. Farley		Concert Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Judge Felix Forte				Mario Chandler's Orch
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Captain Al Williams	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Art Kavelin's Orch	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ramona's Orchestra	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra		News Service

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Circumstances may be such that she must wear last season's clothes over and over again . . . but give a woman just one new hat and it has a way of sort of fixing things up. For there's something about a new hat, even though every other stitch she has on is really old, that'll perk everything up and make it seem more new.

And individual though you may insist your millinery must be (otherwise you'd rather go without!) we can't possibly see how you could find a wider collection in one shop than out at Renee's in Brookline. At 1374 Beacon Street. For here are oodles of hats, boasting tags that declare they're copies of this and that Paris House, and all for a reasonable price. To be sure it's more on the dressy type, but for $6.50 we have yet to see a better buy than her black velvet turban with the short streamers crossed in the back, and two lovely red roses smack in front to add to your height . . . to say nothing of the beauty of the hat. Felt hats that push forward with lots of dash to them, vie with the more conservative type of hat that some of your clothes just naturally call for. And for that matter, if you have ideas of your own, you can have it made up into your own private hat. Or if you haven't any, they'll advance them, and then you can try it on and sort of change a tuck here and there as it is in the process of being made. We saw a lush burnt-sugar velvet toque in the midst of being made; and they handle their materials with a very deft hand. And it was certainly going to look like twice what it cost; which is what every woman is looking for, of course!

* * *

Here's Stationery For "Little Ella"

The next time little Ella triumphantly displays her weekly letter to grandma, and you watch the writing slant up here, and run down there; maybe you'll remind yourself to see that the child has her very own lined stationery before many more weeks pass. We saw some, with large nursery decorations at the top of the page, out at Miss Ayer's Shop in Brookline. Right there in the block with S. S. Pierce's, at Coolidge Corner. For 50 cents; and we have an idea that letter writing might not be quite such a chore on paper like this! For that matter the shop is filled with things for grownups that are just as tricky as the paper . . . things like painted waste baskets, personalized guest towels in paper, costume jewelry, lamps, and other gifts.

* * *

Attention Called To New Coiffures

Just in case you've been looking in your mirror, and consoling yourself by thinking that even a professional couldn't think of any more ways to try your hair-do than you have lately (and look at the results!) you should peek into Chandler's windows, and see what can be done by an expert . . . as illustrated by the coiffures displayed by Mr. Albert, who heads Chandler's Beauty Salon. Naturally the idea is really for you to go in and see what could be done for you! Incidentally, see if you don't like the little false curls that are added as a bit of fluff for here and there. These additions certainly take care of your more formal evening moments; for after all you can't spend all your time in Beauty Salons (no, not even Chandler's!) having special curls put in here and there. And anyhow, it wouldn't go with the work you do in the daytime anyhow!

* * *

A Little Hat With A Splotch of Fur

P. S. You can get yourself a little hat, all done up with a splotch or two of fur for only $5.75 at Chandler's. Persian lamb, silver fox, and mink tails included. Which is one way of adding a luxurious touch to an otherwise un-furred ensemble. Red being a very prominent color this season, we weren't too surprised to see many necklaces in said shade around. But when the baubles turned out to be nothing less than little red tomatoes, about the size of those our feeble efforts in the garden produced this year, we were amply surprised. From Slattery's. They also have a necklace of maple leaves, Apparently of tortoise shell, or at least it looks like it . . . and the colors are quite authentic!

(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Lure of New Hampshire Foliage At Height for the Holiday

The Week in New Hampshire
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11—This week New Hampshire is continuing to enjoy a large influx of tourists enjoying the brilliant autumn foliage. Although the eastern slopes region conducted its fall foliage festival last week, and the Monadnock region conducted its ninth annual fall foliage tours over the week end, the autumn colors are still at their height in many sections of the State and it is expected that Columbus Day will see thousands of additional tourists.

The weather has been particularly favorable to lovers of autumn foliage this year because there have been no heavy rains or winds.

* * *

Goal of the Governor?

Gov. Francis P. Murphy is the big question mark. It is generally conceded that while the Governor was expected to serve only one term and then quit politics, when he first ran for Governor three years ago, he has since become politically ambitious. There is no question but that the ease with which he was re-elected a year ago has made him still more interested in seeking higher political office.

Little importance is attached to the intimation that he may be considered a Republican Vice-Presidential possibility, but the general conclusion is that he will seek the Senatorial seat now held by Styles Bridges, in 1942. In order to keep himself in public activity until that time, a move that is considered logical politics, the Governor is expected to seek re-election for a third term next year despite the fact that no Governor has ever served three terms in a row in New Hampshire, and that a strong anti-Murphy machine is known to be developing.

Finland's Minister To Sweden to Radiocast

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Relay of the broadcast by J. E. Erkko, Finland's Foreign Minister to Sweden, on his country's position in the European situation, is announced for WJZ-NBC at 6:30 p. m., (E. S. T.) tomorrow (Thursday).

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, on Friday noon, Oct. 13, at 12:15 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave Station WRUL (11.79 megacycles) at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW (15.13 megacycles), which will operate simultaneously with it.

At noon, piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Listeners in Boston will probably not be able to hear either station, but those living on the South Shore, within a 10 to 15 mile radius of Hatherly Beach, Scituate, where the transmitters are located, should have excellent reception.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 12

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 12

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

SHAKER GLEN HOUSE
BUILT IN 1804
Holiday Special!
REAL TURKEY DINNER
$1.25
Also Baked Stuffed Lobster $1.45
Served Noon to 8:30 P. M.
Phone Woburn 0240 for Reservations
168 Lexington Street, Woburn on Route 128

Sunshine Laundry
1st Step
to Fall Economy
POUNDWORK
Your Price—Our Quality
Telephone BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

30 DAYS
TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.75
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave., Boston

Boston Movie Houses to Welcome Holiday With New Film Programs

RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., Photo by Gaston Longet

Anna Neagle and George Sanders

In a scene from "Nurse Edith Cavell," coming to the Keith-Memorial Wednesday night.

Gene Reynolds and His Dog, Zero

In the film, "They Shall Have Music," which will bring Jascha Heifetz to the screens of the State and Orpheum on Oct. 19.

Robert Shaw Richard Greene Brenda Joyce Roland Young

In "Here Am I a Stranger," due Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway.

Current Pictures Hold Over At Loew Houses and Fine Arts

So far as the movies are concerned, the present week promises to be one of the busiest of the season. Except for the Fine Arts, which is continuing for a second week with the French "Port of Shadows," and the State and Orpheum which are holding Wallace Beery and "Thunder Afloat" until next Thursday, every first-run movie house in town is planning to change its program this week.

First of the incoming programs will be at the Keith Memorial, where "Nurse Edith Cavell" and "The Day the Bookies Wept" will be found in preview showings this evening. "Nurse Edith Cavell" has already had one preview showing, a couple of weeks ago, when it was presented in connection with a personal appearance of Anna Neagle, the star, and Herbert Wilcox, the director. Both of them came from England to make the picture in Hollywood, and with them in the cast are familiar movie players, such as Edna May Oliver, May Robson, Zasu Pitts, Sophie Stewart, George Sanders, H. B. Warner, Rex Downing, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Lucien Prival, Bert Roach, Robert Coote, and Frank Reicher. The film is an account of the career of Edith Cavell in Belgium during the last war, her efforts to aid soldiers to escape from the Germans, her arrest, trial, and execution.

"The Day the Bookies Wept," the second feature at this house, has Joe Penner in the star part of a story about race track gambling. Richard Lane, Thurston Hall, Tom Kennedy, and Bernadene Hayes are among the other players. There will also be a Dionne film.

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Cantor in Person

At the Keith Boston, Eddie Cantor will arrive Thursday on the stage for a week's engagement and his first visit for three years. With him he is bringing members of his radio company: Bor Gordon; Leni Lynn with songs; Fairchild and Carroll, piano team; Sidney Fields (Mr. Guffey); Joyce Hunter, and the Stuart Morgan dancers.

On the screen will be Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew in "Two Bright Boys," with a story told against a background of the Texas oil fields. Alan Dinehart, Dorothy Peterson, Melville Cooper, and J. M. Kerrigan are among the players.

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'Honeymoon in Bali'

Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll, and Allen Jones are the three conspicuous players in "Honeymoon in Bali," which comes to the Metropolitan Thursday for its New England premiere. In the supporting cast will be Akim Tamiroff, Helen Broderick, Osa Massen, and Carolyn Lee, a new child player. For a story there is something about a department store executive who hesitates to discard her independence for matrimony. And for backgrounds, there will be Bali, Nassau, and a New York department store.

Sharing the screen will be "Pride of the Bluegrass," a racetrack story with Edith Fellows and James McCallion in the romantic parts.

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At the Fine Arts

Besides "Port of Shadows," the French film at the Fine Arts which is being held for a second week, the program will include the following short subjects: "Chinook's Children," Alexander Brailowsky playing Chopin's "Valse Brillante," Walt Disney's "The Practical Pig"; and newsreels.

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'Stranger' and 'Hawaii'

Richard Greene comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday in "Here Am I a Stranger," combined in a double bill with "Hawaiian Nights." The former film is an adaptation from a novel by Gordon M. Hillman, former Boston newspaperman, and tells about a boy bewildered by the contrast between the world in which he has grown up and the less pleasant world in which he finds himself. The supporting cast includes Richard Dix, Brenda Joyce, Roland Young, Gladys George, Katharine Aldrich, George Zucco, and Edward Norris.

"Hawaiian Nights" is a musical film with Johnny Downs, Mary Carlisle, and Constance Moore heading the cast.

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At Trans-Lux

"Stanley and Livingstone" will come to the Trans-Lux Thursday in a new double bill with "Unexpected Father." This is a departure from the usual Friday opening of new programs at this Theater. Spencer Tracy, Richard Greene, and Nancy Kelly have the chief roles, with Walter Brennan, Charles Coburn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Henry Hull, David Torrence, and Henry Travers in support.

In "Unexpected Father" the players include Baby Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe, and Shirley Ross.

Holiday Films

New programs in the film houses, opening for the holiday, are as follows:

Keith Memorial—"Nurse Cavell" and "The Day the Bookies Wept," beginning this evening.

Metropolitan—"Honeymoon in Bali" and "Pride of the Bluegrass."

Keith Boston—Eddie Cantor (on the stage) and "Two Bright Boys."

Paramount and Fenway—"Here Am I a Stranger" and "Hawaiian Night."

Elston Succeeds Chardon With Longy Orchestra

Dr. Arnold Elston has been appointed conductor of the orchestra at the Longy School of Music to take the place of Yves Chardon, conductor for the past five years, who was called by the French Government for military service. Dr. Elston will also give classes in composition beginning immediately, it is announced by Miss Minna Franziska Holl, director.

Dr. Elston studied free composition in Vienna, from 1932 to 1935, under Dr. Anton Webern, and with Kappelmeister Ludwig Zeuk, choral and orchestral conductor. He has also studied in Cambridge with Nadia Boulanger and with Walter Piston at Harvard University, where he received his doctorate. He was the recipient of the Joseph Mosenthal Fellowship in Composition from Columbia University from 1932 to 1934, and in 1932 the Bearns Prize in composition. In 1938 he was awarded the Elkan Naumburg Fellowship in composition at Harvard University.

Miss Skinner's Trip

Cornelia Otis Skinner's autumn tour with her costume dramas opened at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., last Wednesday and will end in mid-December at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In between she will visit 16 States, mostly in the South and Southwest. In January she will play several engagements in Florida.

Plays as They Come and Go

Michael Todd's "Hot Mikado," which had been expected at the Boston Opera House on Oct. 30, is going to be a little delayed in arriving. The word now is that the show will remain at the New York World's Fair until Tuesday, Oct. 31, postponing its opening in Boston until Nov. 6. The engagement here will be for 10 days, and will be preceded by a three days' stay at Hartford.

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"Abe Lincoln" Company

Raymond Massey has finished his Hollywood assignment on the film version of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," according to information in New York, and is ready for the opening of the tour at the Boston Opera House on Oct. 23. The players who will accompany him here include Muriel Kirkland, Calvin Thomas, Lewis Martin, Arthur Griffin, and Thomas Tracey.

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Players in Prospect

The cast for "Morning's at Seven," which comes to the Plymouth on Nov. 6 as one of the subscription series of plays, will include Jean Adair, John Alexander, Thomas Chalmers, Russell Collins, Lillian Foster, Enid Markey, Kate McComb, Anne Sutherland, and Herbert Yost.

The company for "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," due Monday at the Wilbur, will be composed of players from the New York and Chicago casts. Elizabeth Love and Lady Yukona Cameron will have conspicuous roles.

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"Very Warm for May" Players

Don Loper, Maxine Barrat, John Cherry, and Royal Beal are listed in New York as additions to the cast for the Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein musical, "Very Warm for May," which comes to the Colonial Theater in Boston for the fortnight starting Oct. 30. Vincente Minelli is designing and staging the production, and Mr. Hammerstein directing.

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For "Gibson Girls"

Mary Brian and Mitzi Green are reported in New York as additions to the cast for "The Gibson Girls," which is expected in Boston during the autumn. Simone Simon heads the company. Edward Clarke Lilley is to direct the show, which will be a musical one.

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Group in Baltimore

The Group Theater will open its first play of the season, "Tower of Light" by Robert Ardrey, in Baltimore, on the night of Nov. 2. Frances Farmer, Morris Carnovsky, Roman Bohnen, and Art Smith are in the cast. "Tower of Light" will be presented at the Mansfield on Nov. 14. . . . That play with John Garfield, "Heavenly Express," will not be along before January.

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"Viceroy Sarah"

Norman Ginsbury is reported re-writing parts of "Viceroy Sarah," which Bela Blau tried out at Harrison, Maine, last summer, with Dame May Whitty and Mady Christians. Mr. Blau still hopes to do it, and with Dame May and Miss Christians, if they are available; but he is waiting now to see what the new version looks like.

Andover Academy Concert

Phillips Academy, Andover, announces its concert series for 1939-40 as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 24—Salzburg Trapp Choir.
Friday, Nov. 24—Rosalyn Tureck, pianist.
Tuesday, Jan. 23—Orlando Barera, violinist.
Friday, Feb. 23—Jussi Bjoerling, tenor.

Bound for Boston

Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray

In "Honeymoon in Bali," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Teddy Hart Talks of Himself And George Abbott's Direction

By John D. Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

One day, about six years ago, George Abbott was polishing up his Aladdin lamp when suddenly, before you could say "Three Men on a Horse," a great black cloud filled the room. It was not until the smoke cleared away that Mr. Abbott saw standing before him a little man with fierce eyes and an expression of intensity, with shoulders tilted up and derby hat tilted down, forming a frame for his fixed glare.

"Who are you?" asked Mr. Abbott, a mite startled.

"Who am I?" screamed the little stranger. "I should ask you who are you?"

"I am George Abbott."

"I am Teddy Hart."

"Well, how would you like to be in 'Three Men on a Horse'?"

"Well, why didn't you say so in the foist place? I would like it fine."

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All events in the above scenario are purely fictitious but there is some resemblance to living persons. For Mr. Abbott did give Teddy Hart his first big Broadway opportunity in "Three Men on a Horse." And Mr. Hart admits quite frankly that Mr. Abbott's "direction brought out something in me which up to that time nobody but I had recognized or had faith in."

To prove this new-found skill was his own, however, and not just the mechanical reaction to Mr. Abbott's direction, Teddy not only came home a winner in the stage play but won the Screen Actors' Guild Award for the best supporting performance of the year when he repeated his role for the movie version.

You may wonder what has made Teddy the accomplished character comedian who now masquerades at the Baltimore as Morris Schneerer, shyster, for Mr. Abbott's "See My Lawyer." Well, it was work mostly, 18 years of experience in all phases of show business. And before that, such preparatory skirmishes with the entertainment world as casting, sweeping floors, and walking Mary Pickford's dog in the old days when the Famous Players Lasky studios were located at Fifty-sixth Street.

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Marguerite Clark, Pauline Frederick, James Kirkwood, Owen Moore, and Jack Pickford were the stars but Teddy was the man-of-all-work, he ran the camera—sans film. Another time, he says, "they told me to pin something together. Later, they said I had ruined the picture." So they took him off editing.

As a boy, Teddy attended P. S. 10 and 184, and private schools. During the summer, he and his brother, Lorenz, the lyric writer, gave shows at various camps and it was in the course of these early excursions that he laid the groundwork for his career. Later there was vaudeville—he once did an act with James Cagney—and road shows, and movies, and finally Broadway.

Broadway's first view of the young Hart was in "The Innocent Idea."

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"After that, I toured in vaudeville as the Hart of a team called Hart and Lee. I did slow comedy in that act, something like Savo, only not one-millionth as good. As far as that goes, I have never tried to imitate Savo in my work. He is a great comic pantomimist. But I am a character comedian. I can't just get up any place and be funny, like Bert Lahr or Jimmy Durante, for instance. I have to have lines. And I have to have a character in mind to develop. I am always terrible at the first reading of a play."

This led Mr. Hart to observe that, however ridiculous it might be, the characters in a farce should have basic, human qualities. They should be sympathetic. Pace, timing, and all the technical mastery in the world are useless, he feels, unless the character is believable.

"You've got to give him a human quality," he says. "You must try to make him seem as believable as possible. One way to achieve this is not to overplay. Sometimes you must sacrifice laughs to make your character believable."

This led him to talk of farce playing in general and of Mr. Abbott, whom he thinks is the greatest of farce directors.

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"A farce requires more teamwork than any other kind of play," he says. "The reason Abbott is such a genius is that he knows how to keep everything subordinate to the comedy itself. In a farce, every character, even if he has only two lines, is as important when his turn comes, as the star himself. In fact, there should be no star in farce. Because the minute you let down the play to favor one actor over another, you have lost the continuity. You can stop a musical comedy, but you can't stop a farce."

Even so, he thinks farce is a mechanical sort of theater, and that is one reason why he would like to do a serious play, perhaps a play in which he would appear as an old man. His assignments for Mr. Abbott have included "Room Service" in which, he says, "I earned money for doing nothing," "The Boys From Syracuse," which offered him a Mr. Savo's twin, and the present play. His movie appearances have included besides "Three Men on a Horse," a small part in "After the Thin Man," and a bit in "Million Dollar Legs," which he doesn't count, and "Shyster Lawyer."

Mrs. Hart, who writes for moving picture magazines, reminded Teddy to tell now he first came into contact with "Three Men on a Horse."

It was when he was out on the Coast with a musical show several years ago. He did a favor for Alex Yokel, who owned "Three Men" and Mr. Yokel said, "I'm very grateful, Teddy, and I'll give you a part in my show."

The actor thought little of it at the time, because it didn't look as if the play would ever get started. But he did read the play, first for Joseph Calleia of Warners and later, for Mr. Abbott, who chose him for the cast and directed the play. The upshot was that "Three Men on a Horse" established Teddy Hart as a Broadway comedian, just as he helped establish "Three Men on a Horse" as a hit farce.

Symphony Change

The program which is to open the fifty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Serge Koussevitzky's direction, in Symphony Hall, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, has been changed in order. The concerts will open with d'Indy's Symphonic Variations "Istar," and continue with Debussy's "The Sea." Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony No. 3 instead of beginning, will conclude the program.

Now 'Years Without Days'

"Years Without Days" is the title under which Warners will release their new screen drama with John Garfield, Ann Sheridan, and Pat O'Brien. The production was completed recently under the working title, "City of Lost Men." The film is based on a story by Warden Lewis E. Laws adapted by Courtney Terrett and Robert Lord. In the supporting cast are Jerome Cowan, Burgess Meredith, Margot Stevenson, Henry O'Neill, Willard Robertson and Joe Downing. Release date has been set tentatively for the Christmas holidays.

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Hanley Builds Slowly Toward Future With B. U. Grid Aspirants—Crimson Journey

Win in First Game Augurs Well for Terrier Outlook

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

During the early days of this year's season, and in fact back during practice last spring, Coach Pat Hanley predicted he would have a green team at Boston University, one which would make plenty of mistakes but one which would get better as the season rolls along. He further predicted that the team would come into its own as a ball club next year.

With one game having been played, Pat appears to have called the turn.

During the game with Franklin and Marshall last Saturday, the Terriers made plenty of mistakes even while downing a team ranked higher than themselves nationally. Despite those miscues, the team gave flashes of future possibilities, even indicating that by next season it would be an eleven which would be a first class outfit.

Four Seniors

When Pat counts noses next fall, he will find that only four men out of this year's squad of 47 will have been graduated. And of those four, only three can be classed as regulars. The rest are juniors and sophomores, with the former having the edge at present as far as first-string assignments are concerned.

Coach Hanley's starting line-up for the game with Western Reserve at Fenway Park next Saturday will see Seniors Joe Giannotti and Capt. Paul Sullivan at tackle, and Ray Needham at center. Juniors in the line-up will be Jim McDonald at right end, Charlie Cremens and Ray Hartley at guard, Relph Salvati at fullback, and John Connearney at quarter. Sophomores will include George Murphy at left end, and Johnny Wedemeyer and Charlie Thomas at the halfback posts.

The reserves, most of whom have been battling on even terms for starting berths, are all juniors and sophomores, which certainly speaks well for next year.

Came From Behind

The Terrier victory last Saturday was just what the team needed to start them off on the right foot, especially since the boys proved they could come from behind late in the game and win by a comfortable 19-7 margin. But, as Pat said yesterday just before a scrimmage at Nickerson Field, one games does make up a season.

"It's fine we won," he declared, squinting in the light of the sun which zoomed the thermometer to 87 degrees, "but we have seven more games to go. One victory has not insured our season of success, any more than a defeat would have spelled a bad year. With this inexperienced team, we are taking each game as it comes, making that our objective rather than viewing the season as a whole and spending our time worrying."

One thing greatly in the Terrier coaching staff's favor this fall is the tremendous enthusiasm which has gripped the squad. Nearly every position is capable of being filled by another man almost as good, yet the one cheering loudest for the fellow in the game is the fellow on the bench whose place he has taken.

Five Out of Ten

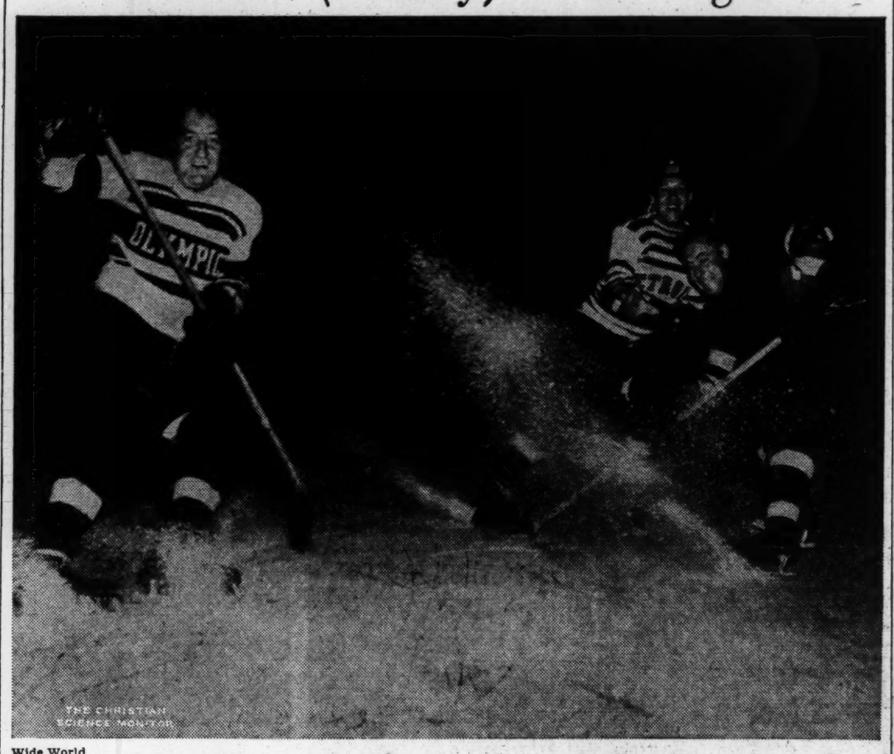
Hanley and his backfield assistant, Walt Holmer, gave particular notice to Walter Williams, the sophomore who, though he never before had played varsity football, threw 10 passes against F and M, completing five for 153 yards and averaging 47 yards on punts. Despite that record, Williams does not shape up as well as a passer as Ralph Salvati, an experienced back who had an off day Saturday. Line Coach Al Kawal was pleased with the way the line from left guard to right end showed up. The only changes for this week's game are at left tackle and left end.

The Terriers will find themselves with their hands full when they tackle the Western Reserve eleven Saturday. The Red Cats lost their first game in 14 starts last week end to Ohio University, and any over-confidence they might have felt if they had won and had come to Boston sporting a 14-game winning streak has been dispersed. Instead, they will be a ball club fighting to get back what they feel is lost prestige.

♦ ♦ ♦

An interested visitor to the practice yesterday was Carl Holmer, brother of the Terrier backfield mentor, Walt. On a vacation visit East from his home in Peoria, Ill., Carl plans to take in Saturday's game.

That Man (Hockey) Is Here Again



Wide World

Members of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League are shown at the Detroit Olympia as the team held its first practice for the 1939-40 season. Left to right: Hec Kilrea, Syd Howe and Modere Bruneteau.

Only Nineteen On Grid Squad

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11 (AP)—The 19 members of Arnold College's football squad gamely voted today to complete their schedule come what may, perhaps on the theory that hardly anything else can happen.

Immediately after the ballot, Coach Jack Lockery and his team left for Lowell, Mass., where tomorrow the Arnold Terriers will meet Lowell Textile.

The original Arnold squad numbered 25, more than half of the college's male enrollment. Two games in which the New Haven college was defeated, 47 to 0 by Maine and 39 to 0 by Connecticut Teachers, cost the team six of its best players.

After Lowell, Arnold is scheduled to meet Bates, Trenton Teachers, Montclair Teachers, Wagner and Bergen Junior College.

Despite losing a wing-like pontoon from his craft half way through his run, Louis Fageol negotiated a measured mile at 88 miles an hour in his winged speedboat "So-Long."

Lou Gehrig Made City Parole Head At $6,000 Salary

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia today appointed Lou Gehrig, former New York Yankee star first baseman, a city parole commissioner. The appointment, for a term of slightly more than 10 years, carries a salary of $6,000, less a current 5 per cent pay cut.

The commission is a five-man board headed by the police and correction commissioners, ex officio, with three members appointed by the mayor.

"The matter has been under advisement for over four months," the Mayor said in making the announcement at the summer City Hall in Queens.

"In the meantime, Mr. Gehrig has read about all the reports on parole that have been published and several works on the subject. I have had several conferences with him, and the final decision was made a few days ago.

"I believe he will not only be an able, intelligent commissioner, but that he himself will be an inspiration and a hope to many of the younger boys who have gotten into trouble."

Since June, Gehrig has remained as the captain of the Yankees, on the "active" player list, although doing little except walk out occasionally with the day's batting order.

His future after the expiration of his baseball contract this winter had been indefinite, although there had been talk of his possibly taking up executive baseball work, or radio on which he at one time had a commercial contract.

His present baseball contract, the exact terms of which were not announced, was believed to be slightly under his last year's salary of $39,000—plus of $5,614 share of the Yankees' World Series victory money.

Harris Signs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Clark Griffith, of the Washington Senators, today announced he had signed Stanley (Bucky) Harris to manage the Senators in 1940. No mention of salary was made. Harris, who brought Washington its first pennant, in 1924, finished sixth with the Senators this year.

Florida to Visit Fenway

All football roads in Boston lead to a baseball park tomorrow afternoon as the undefeated Boston College Eagles entertain a deceptive group of Florida 'Gators at Fenway Park. More than 30,000 persons are expected to be in the stands when the whistle blows at 2:30 p. m., and from present indications they should see a colorful game with plenty of forward passes.

Reports from the South indicate that Tom Harrison, triple threat back, is a highly capable passer who will provide interesting competition for B. C.'s Charlie O'Rourke. The former Malden star is currently the leading passer in the East and sports a record of seven completions in 10 attempts.

Freshman Star

Frank Maznicki of West Warwick, R. I., will take over a starting post in the varsity backfield for the first time. Frank was the star of the undefeated freshman eleven last season, and will team with two other sophomores, Bob Jauron of Nashua, N. H., and Frank Davis of Somerville. Ed Cowhig, Dorchester junior, will be the fourth man.

The line will find Dick Harrison and Gene Goodreault at end, big John Yauckoes and Joe Manzo at tackle, Capt. Ernie Schwotzer and George Kerr at guard, and Chet Gladchuck at center.

Impressive

Julius Battista, All-America Guard candidate from Florida, is the leading luminary in the 'Gator line-up, but Clark Goff, captain and left tackle, Andy Beno, fullback, and Harrison, halfback, should gain their share of laurels.

Despite losses to Texas and Mississipi State, the Florida team has been impressive. The coaching staff consists of Head Coach Josh Cody, and the two former Pitt assistant coaches, Harold Williams and Mike Milligan. "Curley" Stebbins, great Pitt back of last season, is also an assistant. Though the 'Gators' attack fundamentally follows the Pitt system of Jock Sutherland, the Florida boys combine it with a good passing game.

Five Teams Tied In Soccer League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11 (AP)—Wesleyan, Amherst, Dartmouth, Tufts, and Yale are leading the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League standing, according to the tabulations announced last night by T. W. Taylor of Brown, league secretary-treasury. F. Waters and W. Waters of Wesleyan are the high scorers.

The standing:

	W	L	T	Pts.	P.C.
Wesleyan	2	0	0	4	1.000
Amherst	1	0	0	2	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	0	2	1.000
Tufts	1	0	0	2	1.000
Yale	1	0	0	2	1.000
Brown	0	2	0	0	.000
Connecticut	0	1	0	0	.000
M. I. T.	0	1	0	0	.000
Mass. State	0	1	0	0	.000
Williams	0	1	0	0	.000
Harvard	0	0	0	0	.000
Springfield	0	0	0	0	.000
Trinity	0	0	0	0	.000

Games This Week

Oct. 11—Brown at Yale; 12—M. I. T. at Dartmouth; 14—Amherst at Tufts; Dartmouth at Wesleyan; Harvard at Williams; Connecticut at Mass. State.

Goal Scorers

F. Waters, Wesleyan 5; W. Waters, Wesleyan 4; Eckart, Dartmouth 4; Kelly, Tufts 2; Adams, Brown 2; De Schweinitz, Dartmouth 1; Deane, Dartmouth 1; Mullaney, Mass. State 1; Josefowitz, M. I. T. 1; Samuels, M. I. T. 1; Gould, Tufts 1; Gibson, Williams 1; Von Persen, Yale 1; Millikan, Yale 1; Erickson, Yale 1; Domin, Conn. 1; Praeger, Wesleyan 1.

Defendants Acquitted In Gambling Laws Case

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A State Supreme Court jury Oct. 10 acquitted former Police Commissioner James W. Higgins, former Erie County Democratic Chairman Frank J. Carr and five others on charges of conspiracy to obstruct enforcement of gambling laws.

The jury of 11 men and a woman announced their verdict after deliberating almost six hours.

Those acquitted besides Mr. Higgins and Mr. Carr were: Police Lieutenants George A. D. Knoll and Martin J. Mulligan, Frank Custodi, William J. O'Connor and Matthew Dwyer.

Georgia Points for H. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 11 — Shocked by a 20-to-0 licking at the hands of Furman University, Georgia's football team began work Monday for a much harder contest next Saturday, against Holy Cross.

The Crusaders are making their first trip into Dixie and will be seeking their third successive victory over Georgia in the last game to be played between the two schools under the present contract.

Despite the fact Georgia is given practically no chance to win, the largest crowd of the year is expected to jam Sanford Stadium for the game. Side attractions, including four big dances and innumerable house parties by fraternities and sororities, will draw thousands of old grads to Athens for the annual Homecoming weekend.

Harvard Eleven Heads Westward In Special Cars

By Web. Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There has been no mention of keys to the city or civic receptions or declared holidays in Chicago as yet, but the Harvard football team heads for that metropolis tomorrow afternoon on the first invasion of the Windy City by a Crimson eleven. The team and coaches leave in the Wolverine tomorrow at 3:50 p. m. with two special cars and a diner.

There will be 30 players selected after practice tonight and the remainder of the Harvard party will be Coach Dick Harlow; Backfield Coach Johnny Wood; Manager John Atherton; Assistant Manager Robert Paine; Athletic Director William J. Bingham; and Carroll F. Getchell, assistant to Bingham. The Harvard Band will not go to Chicago, having picked the trip to Princeton instead.

Workout Tomorrow

To lose as little in the way of practice as possible, Coach Harlow will give the players a workout here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The team will arrive in Englewood Station, Chicago, Friday morning, at 11:57 and will go directly to the Windermere Hotel East. The team will practice at Stagg Field Friday afternoon. After the game Saturday, the Harvard party will board the North Shore Limited from Central Station at 10:15.

The Chicago stadium is not large and where the Maroons have not been represented by powerful teams in recent years the attendance may fall below expectations. There is lively activity in the Harvard alumni groups of Chicago, however, and there is a chance that the Crimson will be supported at the game by as many so-called rooters as the Chicago team.

On the Harvard squad are six men from the mid-West. Bobby James, halfback, who lives at 7245 Euclid Avenue, is the only Chicago boy to wear the Crimson uniform, the other five mid-Westerners are Vern Miller, huge tackle, and George Heiden, wing back, from Milwaukee; Don Lowry from Liberty, Missouri, guard; Edward Buckley, back, from Ely, Minnesota, and Dick Pfister, guard, from Edgemont, South Dakota.

Crimson Shirts

Yesterday at practice the Harvard Crimson shirts were increased to 33 players with the promotion of Greeley Summers and Henry Vander Eb, sophomores and Tom Lacey, a junior guard. With the squad of 33, three men will have to be left behind on the Chicago trip and practice this afternoon determines that.

Capt. Torbie MacDonald, still recovering from an injured leg has been working with the team in signals, but has not attempted live scrimmages yet. The starting line-up against Chicago probably will see Loren MacKinney at left end; Vern Miller at left tackle; Don Lowrey at left guard; Charley Ayres at center; Ernie Sargeant at right guard; Tom Healey at right tackle; and either Jim Devine or Bart Kelly at right end. The backs will be Bill Coleman, blocking back; Charley Spreyer, bucking back; Captain MacDonald, tail back, and Joe Gardella, wing back.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

It's hard to keep these Kellys down at Harvard. Shaun was captain and star of the 1935 team and now his kid brother, Bart, is making things tough for the varsity. A "B" team end, Bart led the reserves to a fine showing against the third stringers in yesterday's scrimmage while the varsity didn't do so well. The regulars, of course, may have been troubled by the fact that Capt. Torbie MacDonald wasn't in shape to play and Joe Gardella was attending a late class.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—Leave it to Clair Bee of Long Island University to think of something new in the coaching line. His latest is "guests coaches." Bee, who revived football at L. I. U. this year after eight seasons, had various coaching colleagues drop in to give his boys pointers last spring and during the pre-season training. This week it's Art French, former Harvard captain and end, who is expected to lend a hand preparing for the Blackbirds' first intersectional test against Bradley Tech, Oct. 21.

♦ ♦ ♦

BATON ROUGE, La.—Three Houston boys will be playing for Louisiana State against Rice, their home-town college, next Saturday. Young Bussey and Ashford Simms are due to start in the Tigers' backfield while Woodrow Barrett will be at end on either the first or second team. All three played together at Houston's San Jacinto High School.

♦ ♦ ♦

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—Notre Dame's gridmen don't like to be tagged the "Ramblers"—they'll have you know they're "Irish"—but they certainly have a rambling schedule this year. They started with Georgia Tech last week, play Southern Methodist next Saturday, then Navy at Cleveland, Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh and Army at New York before they tackle another mid-western rival, Iowa, at Iowa City Nov. 11.

♦ ♦ ♦

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—John (Bubba) Reeves, Texas A. and M. guard, probably set a record of some sort when the Aggies played Santa Clara at San Francisco last week. While other players were working their heads off to be taken along, Reeves asked to be left at home. He explained he had to work hard to keep up with his civil engineering course and couldn't afford to lose the time from classes.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—In spite of unseasonably hot weather, Lou Little sent three Columbia teams through a long offensive practice Oct. 10 in preparation for the Army game Saturday. The regulars, under Little's eye, were limited to signal drill and spent two hours at it, mostly on passing plays.

♦ ♦ ♦

CHICAGO—Ted Howe, fullback slated to replace the injured Bob Howard in Saturday's game with Harvard, looked good Oct. 10 in a long workout of the Chicago Maroons.

Harvard's line will outweigh the Maroon forwards about eight pounds to the man, but the Midway eleven was hopeful of giving the invaders a real battle.

♦ ♦ ♦

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate's Red Raiders ran through a rough scrimmage in preparation for meeting Brown here on Saturday. Capt. Ernie Neill, injured some time ago, was back in the lineup to scrimmage for the first time this season.

Neill alternated at right tackle with Jim Garvey, starting tackle to date.

Glen Treibern, veteran guard, and Armand Caseria, quarterback, were the only two players remaining on the injury list.

♦ ♦ ♦

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton polished up its ground game throughout a 50-minute scrimmage against the scrubs Oct. 10 in preparation for Saturday's game with Cornell.

Howie Clark, Bud Rose, and Dave Allerdice broke through a stubborn jayvee defense for touchdowns, while Allerdice passed to Howie Stanley for the final score.

Sporting Around the Hub

The Art of Making Ice

Just one week from Saturday, the public will be ice skating in Boston. After yesterday's heat wave and today's bright sunshine, that seems a bit hard to believe, but, strange as it seems, preparations are even now under way at the Boston Arena for the making of ice.

In fact, before the public begins its merry whirl around the enlarged Arena rink, the Boston Olympics will have tried out their legs as they begin preparations for the coming amateur hockey season. Their first practice is scheduled for one week from Friday night, with their first game due to be played in the Garden on Sunday evening, Nov. 12.

For the information of those who wonder just how ice is made at the Arena, here follows a short and very untechnical outline of the steps. First the concrete floor is thoroughly swept. Then a freezing brine solution is sent through the pipes under the floor. From today until next Monday, the floor will be in the process of being frozen, while workmen watch carefully for leaks.

The cement floor will be covered Monday as a show is due to take place. When that show is over, workmen will lay bare the floor and begin spraying it with water. They will continue spraying until the wooden floor has to be laid again for a show Wednesday evening. Following that performance, more spraying will be done until the time the Olympics are to take the ice. At that time a sheet of ice approximately three quarters of an inch thick will cover the rink.

And all this right in the middle of football. Tsk! Tsk!

Another winter sport is brought to attention today with the releasing of the schedule for the M. I. T. swimming team. Along with the schedule comes the announcement that the new Tech pool may be ready in time for meets toward the end of the season. The schedule:

Dec. 15—at Amherst.
Jan. 12—Conn. State; 13—Boston University.
Feb. 10—Bowdoin; 16—at Trinity; 17—at Brooklyn College; 23—Williams; 28—at Harvard.
March 1—at R. P. I.; 2—at Union; 14 and 15—intercollegiates.

♦ ♦ ♦

New England grid notes: Dartmouth tried its hand yesterday at stopping Navy's attack, when the first and second varsities tried to halt the advances of the Midshipmen formations as demonstrated by the Indians' junior varsity. Today the Indians were scheduled to try their own attack against the Navy defense . . . Another scrimmage held the attention of the Holy Cross squad yesterday as Coach Joe Sheeketski primed his defeated team for the trip to Georgia Saturday . . . Brown wants to win the game with Colgate Saturday. The team staged its most impressive scrimmage yesterday in proof of the fact. Capt. John McLaughry will probably return to duty against the Red Raiders . . . Head Coach Ducky Pond is seeking a substitute for the injured halfback, Hal Whiteman. Yesterday he tried Billy Bell and George McClelland, two sophomores, in the spot. Pond does not want to take the chance that Whiteman might not be ready for the game with Penn at New Haven Saturday.

Brown Yearlings To Open Season

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11—The Brown freshman eleven will open its campaign Saturday afternoon at the Brown Stadium with the Rhode Island Ramlets supplying the opposition.

Although the game will be the initial contest for the Brown yearlings, the State freshmen will be seeking their third straight victory, as in the two opening tussles, the Ramlets have defeated both Marionapolis Academy and the Northeastern freshmen.

Several former Rhode Island schoolboy stars will probably see action in the Brown line-up, including Dick Meader of Cranston High and Country Day, and Tony Rotelli, of LaSalle and Worcester Academy.

Both Meader and Rotelli were elected to the Rhode Island All-State 1937 schoolboy eleven at halfback and guard, respectively, although since that time Rotelli, brother of Andy Rotelli, former Brown star fullback, has been converted into a halfback and is now competing with Meader for a position with the yearling first-string secondary.

Other Rhode Island schoolboy products on the Brown squad are Roland Colella, guard, of LaSalle Academy; Howie Russell, tackle, of Cranston, and Art McGinn, guard, of St. Raphael Academy.

The team promises to have exceptional tackle strength, with Jack Fidler of James Madison High and Art Miller of Deerfield Academy, both 200-pound giants, with brilliant prep records, heading a talented list.

Lentz at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Appointment of Valentine (Dutch) Lentz as army basketball coach was announced yesterday by Lt.-Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics.

Lentz, director of athletics as well as basketball, baseball and football line coach at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., for the past eight years, will relieve Louis Novak. The latter has coached Army basketball and track for 14 years.

Three married men grace the Buckeyes' roster: John Rabb, fullback; Claude White, center; and Tommy Welbaum, fullback.

Jumbos Prepare To Meet Strong Amherst Eleven

With the realization that it has already tied last season's record of one game on, by virtue of a 12-2 victory last Saturday over Middlebury, Tufts is in the midst of intensive preparations this week for the game at Amherst Saturday against the strong Lord Jeffs.

Amherst has dropped its only two contests thus far, losing to Vermont 7-6 and to Brown 20-14. Amherst is not to be underestimated, however, for it flashed a snappy air attack against the Bruins and its backs got away at times for long gains. The Amherst line is also reported fairly strong.

Fortunately, Tufts emerged from the Middlebury encounter with no serious injuries, and will be able to throw its full strength against Amherst.

Ed Nalband and Ted Haselton, slightly shaken in the Panther contest, were both in uniform yesterday and took things easy in the light drill. Coach Lew Manley utilized most of the practice time for the showing of moving pictures of the Middlebury game.

'Keller Day'

COLLEGE PARK, Md. (AP)—"Charley Keller Day" will be observed Oct. 19 at the University of Maryland in honor of the New York Yankee outfielder who was the batting star of the World Series.

The University's student government association announced that Keller, a Maryland graduate of 1937, had wired from New York his acceptance of the association's invitation to be a guest of the student body.

A home-coming celebration has been arranged for Keller Oct. 11 at Frederick, where he makes his home.

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Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Trade Winds Are Blowing

Boston writers covering the World Series were on the train somewhere between Cincinnati and New York the other evening when a trade rumor broke involving the Bees. Secretary Johnny Quinn was the only official member of the Bee party on the Pullman, Bob and Mrs. Quinn having started a short vacation trip to Atlantic City, by way of Columbus, Ohio. The deal was supposed to bring Mel Ott and Zeke Bonura of the Giants to the Hub in exchange for Buddy Hassett. "If Dad could make that one," laughed John, "he'd take all of you boys to Atlantic City with him."

However, when Bee spokesmen return to Cincinnati's Netherland-Plaza Hotel for the annual major and minor league meetings the first week in December, Boston is almost certain to be presented with new faces. The local National League club needs outfielders and pitchers, and you can be sure that the Quinn-Stengel combination will come out of the Middle West with help in both departments.

Question Stengel

More than one rival owner or manager contacted Bob and Casey during the World Series in regard to Max West and Eddie Miller. One club approached the Bees with an offer which would have taken Max and Eddie out of town together. But Stengel only grinned. "If you want any ball players from us," said Casey, "you'll have to give us some in return. And I mean ball players, not bat boys."

In one of his huddles with Stengel, Bill Terry said: "I'll take West and you can name your price."

"My price would include Ott," was Casey's reply.

"Oh, I can't let you have Ott," the manager of the Giants almost shouted.

"Well, I can't let you have West," shot back the Bees' pilot.

And so it goes—managers willing to trade, but always demanding $1.25 in exchange for a dollar bill.

Terry Willing

Terry, however, is one pilot the Bees have always been able to talk business with. There is no doubt that Bill wants to make several changes before next season, and it may be that he and Stengel or Bob Quinn will agree before, after or during the annual winter meetings.

Because of their sour exhibition in the World Series, the Cincinnati Reds are forced to make changes. Only the arrival of new players can make fans up and down the Ohio River Valley forget what recently took place. Bill McKechnie openly admits that he will not go through another season with Ernie Lombardi. A backstop with his defensive failures must hit .400 to help the club. The Cincinnati outfield was the weakest seen in a World Series for many years—perhaps the poorest of all time. Harry Craft is not a big league hitter, and Berger and Simmons no longer are 154-game men. Only Goodman looked like he belonged in the same park with the Yankees.

Moore on Block

Whitey Moore is slated to leave the Reds' pitching staff. Whitey, it developed this summer, is not a model athlete. But on his great relief stretch against the Yankee powerhouse, several other National League managers might be willing to give the young fast-ball hurler another chance.

The Chicago Cubs are letting the world know that Joe Medwick or Johnny Mize or both would be welcome arrivals at Wrigley Field. But at the same time, Branch Rickey shouts out of St. Louis that neither slugger will be traded. If the Cubs dangled Billy Herman or Stanley Hack in front of his nose, however, Branch might listen. Which brings us indirectly to an interesting query: What does the future hold for Dizzy Dean? If Diz continues on the Chicago pay roll in 1940, it may be on a no-win, no-pay basis. On this arrangement the pitcher might not make meal money.

American Quiet

For some unknown reason, practically no American League trade winds at all blew during the World Series. Perhaps the so-called junior circuit was too occupied talking about the Yankees. If so, the absence of marketing comment is understandable. One could discuss the Yankees for weeks and still leave much unsaid.

The Red Sox would like to be active in the winter market, but rival clubs are not anxious to give Joe Cronin a lift where he needs it the most—behind the plate and on the mound. With Jack Wilson winning 15 or more games—as he should—and young Woody Rich carrying his early freshman spurt right through to the finish, the Sox would have pushed New York in the closing days of September. But baseball is full of "ifs," as those who followed the recent World Series are well aware.

Gridmen of the Big Seven Conference

Left: Paul McClung, University of Colorado back. Center: Herb McCarthy, University of Denver fullback. Right: Tom Pace, University of Utah halfback.

Badminton in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — The growing popularity of Badminton as a winter sport was emphasised in Melbourne early in August, when teams representing Australia and New Zealand fought for the Whyte Trophy. Gaining 7 rubbers, 16 sets, and 317 points, Australia defeated the New Zealand players, whose score totalled 5-12-303.

Navy Coach Enthusiastic

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11 (AP)—Move over, Cinderella, you've got company—Maj. Emery E. (Swede) Larson jumped from directing football traffic in 1938 to head coach of Navy football in 1939.

Last year nearly squelched the Swede. He commanded the U. S. Marine detatchment at the Naval Academy. The Marines direct stadium traffic on football Saturdays. Larson's duties as boss traffic cop kept him from seeing a home game.

The picture of the modern coach as a big business man, calculating as a pawnbroker, bears no resemblance to the big Marine. Larson at a football game is a whirling dervish. He takes his football hard.

Methods Unorthodox

He's unorthodox. At a coaching convention to moan about prospects, Larson startled the fraternity by announcing his prospects were good and his material tops. He's more concerned about underconfidence than over-confidence. He gave out honest weights on his heaviest linemen.

Most coaches surround themselves with a flock of assistants. Larson cut his staff to three.

He collects airmail stamps. Marines all over the world save rare issues for their old skipper. He's the only big-time grid mentor who coached football in China and at sea.

Larson was picked on Walter Camp's second All-America team at center in 1921, the year he captained Navy. He occupies a special niche in Navy's Hall of Fame as the only three-year varsity gridder who never walked off the field after a defeat by Army. Navy won three straight from the Cadets in the "Larson Years." He was on the All-America lacrosse teams in 1922.

Can't Stay Out

He can't stay out of football. If they put him in charge of an old folks home, he'd have the inmates scrimmaging the first week in September.

Last year was Swede's first without a football assignment in 25 years. But he stopped to watch some 12-year-olds in a vacant lot and five minutes later he was their coach. He organized the kids, scheduled games with prep teams, and they went through an eight-game season undefeated.

He played on the All-Marine team three years after graduation. He was the seagoing coach of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania when that battlewagon won the fleet championship two years in a row. He coached the All-Navy team in Hawaii in 1927, and next year the University of Hawaii drafted him for line coach. He coached at Paris Island marine base for three years. When they sent him out to China, he promptly organized and coached the Sixth Marines. Football follows the flag when Larson is around.

Wide World

Maj. E. E. "Swede" Larson, Navy football coach

Dugal Manager Of Canadiens

MONTREAL, Oct. 11 (AP)—Appointment of Jules Dugal as manager and coach of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League was announced yesterday by President Ernest Savard. Dugal will be assisted by Albert (Pit) Lepine, veteran Canadien center, who coached New Haven of the International - American League last season.

As coach, Dugal, with Lepine's assistance, will carry out the task that had been assigned to the late Albert (Babe) Siebert. As manager, he will continue the job he took over in mid-season last year when Cecil Hart was granted leave of absence.

Browns' Directors Believed Opposed To Donald Barnes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11 (AP)—The Sporting News, National baseball publication, says there is an inclination among the "left wing" of the board of directors of the St. Louis Browns to demand the resignation of Don Barnes, President of the club, at the board's annual meeting this month.

This faction, the paper says, feels Barnes "should retire after being on the job three years without getting better results."

The Browns finished in last place in the American League race twice and in seventh place once since Barnes and associates took over the organization from heirs of the Phil Ball estate in 1936.

"The chief complaint of the discontented faction," says The Sporting News in its issue this week, "seems to be that they are not taken into consultation when important moves are made. Criticism has been leveled against Bill DeWitt, business manager, as well as Barnes."

Eric Tipton of the Athletics batted over .400 during his three seasons of varsity baseball at Duke University, climaxing his college career with a 450-foot home run with the bases loaded on his last trip to the plate as a collegian.

Triple Threat Not Enough

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 11 (AP)—"Triple threat" doesn't go far enough for enthusiastic Iowa football fans in describing the exploits of Nile Kinnick, Hawkeye senior halfback whose play is leading the tallcorn state university out of the gridiron wilderness.

They want a term that also will take in those seven-straight dropkicks the stocky senior sent through the uprights for extra points in Iowa's triumphs over South Dakota and Indiana.

He came down to earth a bit on this extra point business in the Hoosier game, missing the last three tries. His seven-straight performance is a modern Iowa football record, however, in part because the Hawkeyes haven't been in the habit of making the touchdowns that must precede extra-point trials.

As a dropkicker, the Iowa firebrand is just a cub. He took up the booting speciality as a serious proposition last spring under the direction of Backfield Coach Frank Carideo, who is still as good a kicker as he was in his playing days at Notre Dame.

Kinnick advanced 8.5 yards from scrimmage in the two games this year, he tossed five touchdown passes and his punts have soared high and far. Capt. Erwin Prasse, an end, caught three of his aerials for scores in the Indiana game.

Nile is the team's leading scorer with 31 points and his gains, 223 yards in 27 trials, come within 25 yards of equalling the achievements of the other 12 Iowa backs combined.

Last year Iowa scored only 46 points in the entire season, 27 less than the revived Hawks counted in the Indiana and South Dakota battles. The Hoosiers were beaten, 32 to 29, and South Dakota was whitewashed, 41 to 0.

Nile Kinnick, Hawkeye senior and star halfback

Chicago Needs Fullback

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—A shoulder injury received in the Wabash game Saturday may keep Fullback Bob Howard on the sidelines when Chicago plays Harvard here this week end.

Ted Howe, senior and second stringer, likely will get the call if Howard is lost. The Maroons' practice yesterday consisted of a dummy scrimmage with several new plays.

Helen Wills Moody And Crawford Win

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody and Jack Crawford of Australia won a mixed doubles exhibition from Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6 to 3, before 800 spectators last night.

Franjo Puncec, Yugoslav Davis Cup team member, defeated Bobby Riggs, U. S. Davis Cup team member from Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Harry Hopman, captain of the Davis Cup team from Australia, and teammate John Bromwich tied 11-all with Ferenc Kukuljevic, Yugoslavia, and Frank Kovacs, United States, in a match which was stopped to permit the remainder of the program to continue.

Keller Honored

FREDERICK, Md. (AP)—Charley Keller's home town turned out for a parade and testimonial dinner when he returned after starring for the Yankees in the recent World Series.

White Sox Win Over Nationals

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox won their fifth consecutive city baseball championship last night, defeating their National League neighbors, the Cubs, 7 to 1, in the seventh and deciding game of the series.

A crowd of 14,781 braved 53-degree weather to see Ted Lyons, 38-year-old Sox veteran, set the Cubs down with five hits to become the only pitcher on either team to win two games in this year's municipal title battle.

The Cubs last won the city title in 1930. The American Leaguers won the crown in 1931, 1933, 1936 and 1937, no series being played in the other years. Last night's victory gave the Sox 16 victories and the Cubs five in their rivalry dating back to 1903.

The Cubs got their only run in the fourth on singles by Augie Galan and Hank Leiber, an infield out and Glen Russell's outfield fly.

The Sox started in the second inning, Gerald Walker singling and scoring on Mike Tresh's triple to center. Lyons sent Tresh home with another single and Ollie Bejma dropped a single into right. Joe Kuhel scored both runners with another single, after which Claude Passeau relieved Earl Whitehill. The Sox added two more runs in the fifth and their final tally in the seventh.

The Cubs had a three-to-one edge in the series through Saturday's game, but the Sox bounced back to win the next three games.

'Moaners' Coaching Society To Hold Annual Competition

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"It's moaning time" again for the nation's football coaches. The third annual National Coaches Moaning Contest sponsored by the Athletic Round Table of Spokane, is now in full swing.

Once a year this Inland Empire group holds a contest to let the grid coaches from near and far give vent to their troubles—and profit by it.

Tales of grief about injuries, ineligibilities, and the such that are common practice among football coaches on the eve of an important game, are of no use in this unique contest. They would be permitted, but not be fantastic enough to win a prize.

To win the coveted honor of being the best "moaner" in the country, the football coach must strain his imagination and sense of humor to the utmost. Stories like the one about the all-America triple-threat halfback who gave up football to study ancient Greek history, are necessary to even gain consideration in this contest.

The talents of the coaches will be weighed by a committee of sports writers, and this year's prize is the best ever offered. The coach who can produce a yarn that will bring tears to the eyes of hardened scribes will win $1,000—with the stipulation that the money go for athletic equipment at the school of the winning coach.

* * *

Speaking of sports scribes, another case has occurred of a team gaining an incentive to win by being belittled in newsprint.

Just before the season opened, a writer on a San Francisco newspaper printed a column in which he blasted most of the Northwest teams for playing what he called "negative" football.

This writer said that ever year one of the Northwest teams is given much advance publicity, and then as the season progresses, proves to be a flop. He exempted Washington from his diatribe, but directed most of his scorn at Oregon State and Oregon.

On most years, this column might have gone unnoticed. But the Oregon coaches were quick to hear about it, and called it to the attention of their players just before the opening games in California. It is said that Oregon State's coach, Lon Stiner, read the column to this team in the dressing room, and then the Beavers went out and thumped Stanford 12-0. On that same day, Oregon tied the mighty Trojans, to further dampen the ardor of this writer.

The next week a short statement appeared in this San Francisco paper. It said the offending writer would not accompany the Stanford team to Portland for the Oregon game, as was his usual custom. It is probably well that he did not travel north, for the Webfoots had enough incentive to win 10-0.

* * *

They open the football season in a colorful and novel way in the Portland High School League. On a week end night they assemble the marching bands and football teams of the eight Portland high schools for a full session at the Multnomah Stadium.

First the bands parade with their flashy uniform, blaring music, and baton-twirling majors and majorettes. Then the officials conduct a draw, and a complete four-quarter game is played, with two different teams playing each quarter.

Thus, besides bringing out a large crowd for the opening games, it gives an indication of the strength and weaknesses of all the teams, before the season officially opens.

* * *

SIDELINE BANTER: The longest run of the Northwest football season is accredited to Bruce Cowen of the Lakeside Lions, a private Seattle preparatory school. Cowen intercepted a pass one yard behind his goal line and ran 101 yards to a touchdown . . . Bill Christie, assistant professional at the Rainier Golf Club, won the Pacific Northwest assistant pros' championship recently with a well-played 145 score. He is the young brother of Jim Christie, head professional at the Glendale Club in Seattle, and finalist in the Washington State Open this year . . . Four trackmen are turning out for football at Washington State—Lee Orr, Bob Cox, Bill Schade, and Earl Stone.

Bob Cahn

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Mme. Rene Mathieu, France, won Pacific Coast women's tennis championship, defeating Nancye Wynne, Australia, 6—1, 6—0.

Three Years Ago

Tazio Nuvolari, 47-year-old Italian ace, easily won $60,000 Vanderbilt Cup automobile race, averaging 65 miles per hour over 300 mile course at Roosevelt Raceway.

Five Years Ago

Clarence De Mar won Manchester, N. H., marathon in fast time of 2:36:15 for New England title.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Recording One Hundred Years of Women at Work

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Since That Day Miss Martineau Arrived to Observe

Women of America Have Increased Work-Fields From 7 to 507, But There Is Much Spade Work Yet to Do

This week the Women's Page joins with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in celebrating 100 years of women's progress. Below, we quote from a speech made at the biennial convention of that organization by Miss Earlene White, its president.

It was a bright, sunny morning in the 1830's. A distinguished looking woman, traveling alone, her full skirts discreetly sweeping the ground, her corkscrew curls hanging coyly beneath her bonnet, alighted from a packet-boat, having made the trip from England to America in about forty days.

The woman was Harriet Martineau, a friend of the Carlyles, a trained observer and commentator, who came to America in search of new copy. Tired, for a time, of the life in London, she realized that comparatively little was known of the new land which had once been an English colony.

And what of the North American continent upon which Harriet Martineau gazed? She came to America just after the Lewis and Clark expedition had blazed a trail to the Pacific and fur traders were following the Oregon Trail across the mountains. The Northern states were clamoring for the annexation of Oregon to the Union and the South was clamoring for Texas.

Entering the Mills

The Industrial Revolution was beginning in America, and Harriet Martineau took full note of it. The spinning jenny, the power loom and the cotton gin had been invented and there were new tools for farming, including the reaper. Women, and men too, who had carried on small manufacturing plants with hand tools on their farms, making the family's clothing along with the family's food supply, found it necessary to change their way of life. The growth of mill towns was taken for granted, and young women who had been earning their livelihoods at just six occupations—keeping boarders, teaching young children, typesetting, bookbinding, domestic service and needlework—found a new occupation as weavers in the mills.

All this and more the woman journalist from England noted and went home and reported in a lengthy volume reciting the sights she had seen and the observations she had made.

It was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who called our attention to Harriet Martineau and her writings and urged us to observe the one hundredth anniversary of Miss Martineau's reportorial journey, and to see how many doors are still closed to women, 100 years later.

To 501

Of some 535 classifications of occupation listed in the 1930 census, women are engaged in 501, the heavy tasks, such as mining, locomotive engineers, firemen, et cetera, being completely masculine territory. And so in 100 years, women have advanced from seven fields to 501; doors of opportunity for women are opening wider and wider, but the end is not yet, and perhaps 100 more years will pass until the world will allow women to make their best contribution, and women will be willing to make it.

We are observing now the one hundredth anniversary of women's progress, and I think it is a suitable time to take stock of where we have come from, where we wish to go and how we are to get there. To help us evaluate these three points we appointed a committee of distinguished women, who have had broad experience in public service and private enterprise. (Here follow a few of the questions of a questionnaire submitted by Miss White to these women; and some of their answers. —Editor of the Women's Pages.)

"What were the chief obstacles to employment in the path of American women 100 years ago?"

"Tradition seems to have been the chief stumbling block, with several important contributing causes such as social and economic custom; lack of education; lack of training and lack of personal initiative." (Ruth Finley.)

"Lack of employment opportunities outside the home for both men and women. . . . Women's traditional occupations were just beginning to move out of the home into factories, mills and shops. There were few schools and most of the teachers were men with women substituting in the summer while men took agricultural jobs. Clerical jobs were practically nonexistent. The largest number of openings were in textile mills where labor was scarce and wages were high. In these mills hours were very long, and the workers were housed in dormitories under unfavorable living conditions. In 1839 there were practically no opportunities for professional women or any vocational training for women." (Frances Perkins.)

Obstacles Overcome?

"I should say that in 1839 the chief obstacles in the path of employment for American women were, first, the attitude held by both men and women as to the proper kind of work which women should do. Secondly, the lack of educational facilities and of training which they could obtain, and thirdly the lack of opportunities even if they obtained the education and training." (Eleanor Roosevelt.)

"Lack of confidence in their ability and the old-fashioned opinion that women should not leave household duties or the care of the family." (Ora Snyder.)

Ruth Finley thinks the obstacles have mainly been overcome and Mrs. Roosevelt believes that "there is still some prejudice against women in certain lines of work for which they are naturally better equipped than men. The training today is fairly universally open to them though there are restrictions which make it a little difficult. Many more lines of work are open to women, but they have to excel."

Frances Perkins made the following statement in answer to this question. "Significant progress has been made in removing the obstacles to women's wage earning employment that existed one hundred years ago, but the job is far from complete. Eleven million women are now gainfully employed and are found in practically all occupations. Prejudice against women in the professions is gradually breaking down and they are securing an ever greater measure of vocational opportunity. Training facilities for almost every occupational field are open to women, though the resultant job opportunities still may be relatively scarce. In recent years there has been a notable increase in the number of women in important administrative jobs in both state and federal governments.

"However," Miss Perkins goes on to say, "because an increasing number of women must earn their livelihood and also support dependents entirely or partially, and because jobs are also scarce for men, competition is a much greater factor for women to reckon with now than it was some years ago. Moreover, the traditional sex discriminations are still a major obstacle women encounter in their efforts to find satisfying and profitable employment. Their ability is still far from being accepted on the same plane as that of men. Immense improvement has come about in the raising of wages, the lowering of hours and the betterment of plant equipment; but the situation in this respect is still far from Utopian. The double wage standard still prevails in a number of fields."

"In your opinion, what is the best way for business and professional women to educate the general public as to the fact that these prejudices are not factually founded?"

Here are some of the answers: Instruct the public that we believe in equality and we want a chance to demonstrate what we can do on an equal footing. . . . The best education is the education which makes people acquainted with the facts and the facts can be furnished today through studies made by the various people interested in labor and in women's position. . . . Probably the best educational method consists of clear demonstrations of women's ability in many fields. . . . To succeed as individuals in the jobs they hold. . . . Giving proof that women are not personal and prejudiced in business; relating the complex fabric of civilization to the persons for whom, after all, it exists. It is not through individual achievement that women are going to serve as they will serve, but in proportion as they emphasize and express co-operation. This brave new world must be a man's and woman's world.

"In what field do you believe women will make the greatest contribution during the next century?"

The answers include, the preservation of the home as a national unit, public administration, social welfare, social sciences, human welfare, and the defense of democratic institutions.

"What in your opinion can women do to bring about the settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful methods?"

The answers include, first, education; second, through participation in international organizations like the Y. W. C. A., the Associated Country Women of the World, which demonstrate the value of the conference method; through emphasizing the similarities of people rather than the differences; by encouraging tolerance and the settlement of every disagreement by arbitration; by demanding peace actively and aggressively.

Courtesy The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

Official poster for National Business Women's Week

Through the Editor's Window

'Noted Wives Remind Us—'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adding appreciably to the growing support of the married woman who works, and works hard and usefully, is Julietta K. Arthur's "Noted Wives Remind Us" in the October number of Independent Woman. Katharine Cornell, Alma Gluck, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Helen Hayes, Julia Marlowe, Mrs. William Brown Meloney—what if these and other noted women, merely because they have married, were all counted interlopers in the working world, and thus kept by law or public emotion from making to their times the contributions they are making or have made.

How stupid would seem to most of us, such a ruling! And yet, these "wives" are only doing on a larger and more brilliant scale what in many states simpler, more ordinary wives have been demanding their citizenship right to do. Furthermore, in the case of most of these "noted wives" the need for self-support or for adding to the family income (so likely to be an important reason for the work of the un-noted wives) is not present. And yet many who would legislate against married women workers do not question the right of these noted wives to make their contribution to society in the form of work, hard work, for which they are paid.

Who are some of these noted wives? There is Madame Curie, discoverer of radium. There was Sara Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Ladies Book. We all recall Ernestine Schumann-Heink and her long and great career. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is not content to keep to the traditional homemaker's role. A few years ago during a stay of several months in Charleston, S. C., I became much interested to learn of and honor the work of Eliza Lucas, an eighteenth century pioneer too little known today. As the wife of Colonel Pinckney and mistress of a huge colonial plantation she experimented in raising indigo, and is said to have "turned the tide of importation by England from French sources to the American colonies."

Many very busy and influential women writers are married. In an earlier time Mrs. Stowe, writer of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and mother of seven children, did a prodigious amount of work, both in her home and for the anti-slavery cause, as well as plain everyday "hack writing" to pay the grocer. Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) in our time, would deprive us of much if she were made to limit her work to traditional housekeeping activities; as certainly also would Anne O'Hare McCormick, counted by many the foremost woman foreign correspondent in the newspaper world.

You know Margaret Bourke-White's remarkable contributions to photography. "When the graphic history of this century is written," goes the article in the Independent Woman, "it is Margaret Bourke-White's amazing studies of the drought areas, life in Soviet Russia, smokestacks, turbines, and fly-wheels of this country's largest industries, which will record the social and economic history of our time. . . ." Many of her photographs are really editorials. "But Margaret Bourke-White is married! Should the wife of Erskine Caldwell be made to deprive us of all her ability in this field for that reason?

Yes, Malvina Hoffman, the noted sculptor of ethnological types, is married too. For that matter, Amelia Earhart was a wife; Anne Lindbergh is. And should Katharine Cornell be made to express herself through her "woman's place" entirely as the wife of an able producer; or Helen Hayes as Mrs. Charles McArthur, fine as any homemaker-wife's "place" may be?

Not that wives should force themselves into un-traditional roles just for the sake of feeling independent. That, too, would be foolish and unnatural. We all know that there are many women, perhaps more than of the other kind, who find their fullest expression and make their greatest contribution to the world exclusively through traditional wifely activities including homemaking in all its rich aspects and channels. But for the women whose major contributions lie in other fields, and who yet find themselves enriched and deepened through marriage, the way to contribute freely should certainly not be closed.—And how can human beings write a limiting law that would intelligently take care of decisions so individual as these!

A Wednesday Column

For the Kitchen Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Yankee Cook Book," edited by Imogene Wolcott (Coward-McCann, New York. $2.50). This is truly a "find." In it are all the quaint dishes you have read about in New England stories, together with fascinating bits concerning the serving or the source of many. Imogene Wolcott, with the co-operation of the Yankee Magazine, has collected these recipes from all parts of New England. So now you may make your own hen and beans, hoke pokes, jolly boys, Connecticut kedegree, Nantucket corn pudding, New Hampshire ski snack, Rhode Island johnny cake, and countless others. Delightfully illustrated with sketches and photographs, and printed on water-resistant paper. Wilbur Cross writes the introduction, Laura E. Richards is found further on, as are also Joseph Lincoln and other New England writers. Good reading, as well as a practical invitation to good eating.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cheerfully described as "a boon for bachelors, working wives, and harassed mothers," "The Canned Goods Cook Book" tells how to wield the can-opener to more advantage than is usually thought possible. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York, $2.49, it is by Virginia Porter and Esther Latzke, with humorous decorations by Jay. Many producers of canned goods publish at various times colorful pamphlets of recipes, but the advantage of this volume, and it has distinct advantages, is that these are sifted, organized, and probably added to. This should be a fine gift book, withal even a humorous one, for the apartment bride, the week-end hostess, or the man-who-likes-to-cook. It is full of good ideas for using familiar canned goods in new ways.

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Difference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our house isn't really so different from theirs:
we both have a roof like a shady hat,
and we both have porches and cool stone stairs
and a rustic bench where we sit and chat,
and we both have casements and cretonned chairs,
but . . . one thing we always marvel at . . .
they haven't a garden (and nobody cares!),
they haven't a garden—imagine that!

Aileen L. Fisher

Batter Cakes, With a Difference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Batter cakes, pancakes, griddle cakes, hot cakes, or flapjacks: by whatever name you call them, they taste just as good; any time, and place. Provided, of course, they are carefully made and attractively served.

Probably the most de luxe batter cakes that ever coaxed an already satisfied appetite came to us at the close of an excellent luncheon in a small town tearoom. We were waiting for our check when the waitress surprised us by bringing in a plate of three small hot cakes covered with melted butter and maple syrup. They were not larger than a silver dollar and a little bit thinner, I should think; and they were the most delicious ending to a good meal that we ever ate!

"Just our way of asking you to remember us, and come again," the manager said when we expressed our appreciation of this novel treat.

At another eating place one of the well-known specialties served happen to be batter cakes; also delicious and a bit different. They are ordinary pancakes; that is, they are made according to any good recipe, but instead of milk for thinning the batter, orange juice is used, and instead of serving these orange cakes with maple or some other syrup, orange marmalade is used. You have only to try them to find out how palatable these cakes are. L. H. S.

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On Typewriters—They Rode Into the Business World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Had you been strolling casually along the downtown streets of Boston on a brisk autumn day in the year 1839, probably you would have glimpsed not a single female figure behind the desks so faintly visible through the first floor windows. Had you passed within one of these business houses, you would likely have found a quiet gentleman or two seated on high stools in the far end of the room laboriously copying out bills with the aid of long pens. Nor would your return journey to your home on Beacon Hill for dinner have been enlivened by scores of neatly clad, alert young women homeward bound from their various offices.

On a similar jaunt today, however—well, you know the picture. So well, indeed, that you take it for granted and scarcely pause to consider there was a time, not so many years past, when women rarely thought of venturing into the business world. More responsible for this change than any other one thing, perhaps, is the typewriter — that indispensable equipment of every office today. Its debut back in the eighties marked a turning point in the march of women into the business world. Before its advent, such clerical work as could not be got along without was done by men who turned out stilted and formal letters in a Spencerian hand, and the word stenographer was practically unknown.

By the turn of the century the new machine, as perfected in America, had changed all that. Women proved adept at driving its keys neatly and accurately across the paper. Their natural love of detail and their nimble fingers enabled them to master with ease the intricacies of the new writing machines. And as business after business sought to take advantage of the time-saving factor of the typewriter, women rode into the business world on this new vehicle.

The typewriter it was that largely opened to them the vast opportunities of clerical work in general, with all its many branches. The posts of bookkeeper and cashier, for instance, once filled entirely by men, were, in 1930, 63 per cent manned by women. The story is the same in other branches of the clerical field. Not without reason, then, has the stenographer's favorite instrument, the typewriter, been described as an emancipator of women.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 953,500
1939 volume to date 208,498,888
1938 volume to date 212,756,612

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Some selected aircraft, chemical and specialty shares got into a little higher ground in today's stock market while the remainder of the list held to a restricted area.

The opening was quiet and interest lagged from the start. Near the final hour there were more gains than losses.

Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Brokers said their clients were cautious about commitments because of tomorrow's holiday and the forthcoming speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain before the British House of Commons.

While news from the home front remained good, with many evidences of a continuation of the business recovery move, the difficulty of appraising affairs in Europe put a damper on trading.

Stocks higher most of the time included du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda and Phelps Dodge.

Unchanged or narrow were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, American Smelting and Kennecott.

In the curb advances were posted for Colts Firearms and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Principal security and commodity exchanges throughout the country will close Thursday, Oct. 12, in observance of Columbus Day. Among markets closing for the holiday will be the New York Stock Exchange, Cotton exchanges both here and in New Orleans, grain futures markets in Chicago and other leading grain centers.

All Canadian and foreign financial markets will be opened.

U. S. Bonds Up Sharply

United States Government loans advanced briskly in the bond market today while some Scandinavian issues were depressed sharply on the news from Europe.

With Soviet Russia's forces menacing the independence of Finland, the bonds of Norway and Denmark dropped as the market studied possibilities these countries might come within the aspirations of Stalin and Hitler.

Norway 6s at one time were down more than 3 and the 4s off 4½. Denmark 6s broke nearly 3. Finland 6s rallied a little but Helsingfors 6s were down about 2.

In the federal list, gains in late dealings ranged to 20-32ds of a point.

Traders attributed the rise to two factors: (1) the fact the Federal loan market is becoming more "shock-proof" and fluctuating less and less on war news from abroad, and (2) a generally thin supply of Government offerings, with more investors willing to buy than willing to sell.

While U. S. issues were climbing, corporate bonds moved unevenly. Small gains and losses were intermingled in industrial, rail, and utility lists.

Fractionally higher were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s of '65, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Montana Power 3¾s.

Lower were Erie 5s of '75, New York Central 5s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s of '51, with warrants, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Canada 4s tilted a shade higher, Argentine 4s lower in the foreign dollar sector.

Wheat Gains Wipe Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Buying credited to milling interests in the Canadian and domestic grain markets helped to bolster wheat prices today. Wheat here erased early loses of about a cent and closed slightly higher than yesterday.

Disturbing reports from Europe tending to minimize peace talk of recent days encouraged short covering prior to the holiday tomorrow.

Corn prices were lower throughout the session, reflecting higher tahn expected government estimates of production and carryover.

Wheat closed ¼-⅝ cent higher than yesterday, December 82⅜-½, May 83-83⅛; corn ⅛-⅝ lower, December 50⅜-½, May 52⅝-¾; ats ⅛-¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Larger turnover at advancing prices kept the stock market cheerful today. Brokers said the Daladier speech yesterday and Sir Kingsley Wood's review of British air strength were encouraging factors. British Government bonds closed at the day's top levels. Aircrafts and motors were the favorites of a firm industrial section. Commodity stocks held steady but domestic rails faltered after early buying. Czechoslovak loans were up as much as 3 points at one time.

Paris: Sharp gains in rentes at a fast trading pace highlighted steady dealings in the bourse today. The issues closed 50 to 200 centimes higher. Fresh speculative demand was noted, plus investment buying spurred by repatriated funds.

Amsterdam: Tame trade in the bourse today left prices with only fractional changes either way. American issues closed a little higher but under early tops. Domestic issues were uneven.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 6 to 9 points higher today, helped by steadiness at New York and Bombay.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+½
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	4	50½	50¼	50½	+¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	−⅛
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	6	18⅞	18¼	18¼	−¾
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	5	61½	60⅝	60¾	−¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	Oct 10
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	15	15	15	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	17½	17¼	17¼	+¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	8	15½	14¾	15½	Oct 10
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	14	20¼	19¾	20	Oct 10
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	+½
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	4	10⅝	10	10⅝	+¾
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	185	184	184	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	+⅝
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13	13	13	−⅛
11⅞	6	Allied Stores	10	9½	9⅛	9½	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	62½	62½	62½	Oct 5
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	10	43½	43¼	43¼	+¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15⅛	15	15	−⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	19	19	19	−½
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	*3	67	67	67	−½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	22½	22¼	22½	Oct 10
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	10	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 10
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6½	6½	6½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	3	54½	53½	54½	+1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	−⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	159	160	+1
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	21	37½	37	37½	+⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	60¾	59½	60¾	+¾
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	14	23½	23	23½	+½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 6
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	6½	6½	6½	+¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−¾
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	14	13¾	14	Oct 10
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	−¼
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	25⅞	25½	25⅞	−⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	−¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	7	23½	23	23½	+¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37¾	37	37¾	Oct 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	*1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Oct 9
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	Oct 9
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅜
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	4	26½	25⅞	26½	+½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	72	71½	72	Oct 10
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	23	26½	26	26	−½
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	−¼
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	20	41	40¼	40¾	+⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	47	10¼	10	10⅛	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	20	20⅝	20¼	20½	
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	17	78	77¾	78	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	15	55¾	54⅝	55¾	+1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	69	68¾	69	+¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	11	38¼	37¾	38¼	+⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+¼
98	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	90¼	90	90¼	Oct 10
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15	15	15	Oct 10
170¼	148	Am T & T (9)	20	163⅛	162½	162¾	+¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	79	78½	79	+1
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	80¼	80	80¼	+½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	5	140½	140½	140½	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	50	14	13½	14	+⅝
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	23	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	13	54½	53¾	54¼	+
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	10	9	8¾	8⅞	+⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	66	33½	33	33⅜	+½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	45	45	45	Oct 6
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	5	22½	22½	22½	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32	32	32	Oct 10
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101¾	101¾	101¾	−⅝
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	19	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	5	49⅞	49	49¼	Oct 10
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	17	37	36	37	+½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	5	9	8⅝	9	Oct 10
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	8	9	8¾	8¾	Oct 10
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 5
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	11	31¼	30⅝	31	−¼
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	63	62	63	−1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	25¾	25	25⅜	+¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 10
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 10
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	−¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	−½
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	Oct 10
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	3	3	3	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	22	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	45	19½	19	19¼	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	9¾	9½	9½	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	4	23	23	23	Oct 3
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	11	17¼	17	17¼	+⅝
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8⅜	8½	−¼
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	+¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Oct 9
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	9	9	9	+¼
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	16	28⅞	28½	28¾	+¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 10
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Oct 10
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	80	89⅞	88⅛	89	+½
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	115	114	114	
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	28	28	28	Oct 10
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	23	23	23	+⅞
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	13¾	13½	13½	−½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	26½	26½	26½	−½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	18	18	18	Oct 9
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	12	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	12	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	−¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 10
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	18	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	48¼	48	48¼	Oct 10
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 10
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	41½	41	41	−½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (¼g)	5	24¾	24⅝	24¾	−⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	28	19	18	19	+1
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	5	5	5	−⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26	26	26	+¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	28	28	28	Oct 10
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	17¾	17½	17½	−½
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20⅛	20	20	Oct 6
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	7	5⅛	5	5	+⅛
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Oct 10
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	25	25	25	−½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	54	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	12	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	15½	15½	15½	−⅛
20⅝	12	Can Dry (½g)	15	15¼	14⅞	15	−⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	7	5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39	38	39	Oct 9
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	−¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	27½	28	Oct 10
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	83	83	83	+1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	15	58	57½	57¾	−¼
107⅛	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	14	25¾	25½	25¾	+½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
30¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	26	26	26	
5¼	3⅜	Cent Foundry	2	4	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	−1⅛
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
6¾	3½	Century R M	1	6¾	6½	6¾	+¼
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	41¾	41¼	41¾	+¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	7¼	7	7	
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 9
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	−½
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Oct 10
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	43¼	42⅞	43	
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	87	87	87	Oct 10
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	27	26⅝	27	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 7
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3¼	3½	Oct 10
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅜
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 10
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	17	16½	16½	−⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅜
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	4	48	48	48	Oct 10
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 6
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 2
13⅛	5	Childs Co	6	6⅛	6	6¼	+⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	57	91¾	90½	91¼	
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 10
30½	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	28½	28	28½	−⅛
33½	20¼	Clev Graph B(1)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+¼
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	46½	46	46	−¾
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	7	31½	31¼	31¼	−¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	−¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	8	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	−¼
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	19½	19	19½	Oct 10
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	19	19	19	Oct 9
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	45	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+⅛
91	74½	Col G&EpfA (6)	1	83	83	83	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Oct 10
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 9
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	+1½
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	7	46½	45⅞	45⅞	−⅛
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	19	52½	51½	51½	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	47	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	9	68	67½	67½	
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	*62	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	9	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	11	22½	22⅜	22⅜	
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	18	25⅝	25⅛	25½	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7½	7½	7½	+¼
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	43	30¾	30¼	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Oct 10
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 10
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	*18	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 10
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	7	6	6	6	Oct 10
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 6
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	2	15	15	15	−¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	89½	89½	89½	Oct 4
51¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	7	48½	47¾	47⅞	−⅜
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	3	110	110	110	Oct 9
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅜
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	37¼	36½	37¼	+⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅛	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	11	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+⅛
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 10
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	4	62	61½	61½	−½
177	160	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	160	159⅞	160	+1
4⅞	3	Coty Inc (¼g)	7	4	3¾	3¾	−¼
2⅛	⅝	Coty Int (.20g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
38	16	Crane Co	5	26½	26	26¼	+¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	3	98½	97	97	+⅛
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	5	29	29	29	
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	−¼
40¼	33	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 29
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Oct 3
16¼	9	Crown Zell (½)	3	15⅛	14⅞	15	
52⅝	24½	Crucible Steel	8	49	48¼	48⅞	+⅛
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	+¾
13	3	Cuban-Am-Sug	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅜
19½	9	Cudahy Pack	2	16⅜	16	16	−⅛
7⅛	3½	Curtis Publish	9	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
63½	38	Curtis Ppf(1¼k)	2	55¼	55	55	Oct 10
7⅞	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	66	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
28¼	19¼	Curtiss-W A(1g)	8	26⅜	25⅞	26	−¼
25	13⅝	C-Hammer (¼g)	2	22⅛	22	22	−½
		D					
7	3½	Davega St (.15g)	2	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 4
17½	14¼	Davega Spf(1¼)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 28
10⅜	4⅝	Davison Chem	13	8⅞	8½	8¾	Oct 10
25¼	15¾	Deere & Co.	12	23⅞	23½	23⅞	−⅛
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	10	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+⅛
16⅝	11¼	Deisel W G (¾g)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 9
27⅜	12¼	Del & Hudson	20	24¾	24¼	24¾	+½
8⅞	3⅜	Del Lack & West	8	8	7¾	8	+⅜
1½	½	Den&Rio GW pf	10	1¼	1	1	Oct 3
124¼	103	Detroit Ed (6g)	3	116⅝	116	116⅝	+⅛
34½	28	Dia Match (1½)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	Oct 10
44⅞	36¾	Diam M pf (1½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Oct 10
9⅜	5⅛	Diam T Motor	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¼
20⅛	13¾	Dist C-Sea(1½g)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
90	66	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	66	66	66	−½
12⅛	9¾	Dix-Vortex(½g)	1	11	11	11	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
34	20¼	Dome Mines (2)	20	23½	23¼	23¼	+⅛
79⅜	55	Douglas Aircraft	25	77	75⅝	76¾	+1¼
143½	101½	Dow Chem (3)	1	140½	140½	140½	−½
12½	6	Dresser Mfg	6	12	11½	12	+¼
19¼	6¾	Dunhill Int	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 7
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 22
188½	126¼	du Pont (3¾g)	23	180¾	179⅝	180½	+1½
142	127	du Pont deb (6)	9	128½	128¼	128⅜	+⅛
124⅛	112	du Pont pf (4½)	3	116⅛	116	116⅛	+1⅛
		E					
20⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	50	21⅛	19¾	21	+1¼
8⅝	3¾	East Roll Mill	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅜
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	12	154½	153½	154¼	+¾
28	15¼	Eaton Mfg(1½g)	5	26½	26⅛	26½	
19⅞	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	+¼
3⅜	1	Eitington Schild	1	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mus In	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39½	22¼	El Auto L (2g)	15	38¾	37¾	38	
17	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	5	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	−¼
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	34	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	3	29⅝	28¾	28¾	−1
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	10	33⅞	33	33⅞	+⅞
35	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
3½	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Oct 10
41	28	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	40½	40½	40½	−⅛
55	32¼	Endi-John (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 2
13⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	14	12⅛	11⅞	12	
80⅛	62½	Eng P S $5(5)	2	72	72	72	Oct 10
89	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	3	78¾	78¾	78¾	Oct 10
95	69	Eng PS $6 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Oct 6
1⅞	¾	Equit Off Bldg	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3	1	Erie RR	12	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
6	1⅞	Erie 1 pf	4	5	5	5	
3½	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 10
5⅜	3⅝	Eureka V Clean	2	4	4	4	−⅛
13	6	Evans Products	5	10½	10¼	10½	Oct 10
25⅛	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.70g)	5	23	22½	23	−½
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	10	38	37⅜	37⅜	Oct 10
38½	20	Fajardo (1½g)	6	34	34	34	+1
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	14	14	14	Oct 10
165	85	Fed M & Smelt	1	150	150	150	Oct 7
6	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	−⅛
1⅜	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
26⅛	18¾	Fed D Strs (1)	1	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+1¼
89¾	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Oct 7
37¾	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	51	37	37	37	−⅛
25½	17⅝	Firest T & R (1)	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
105½	99¼	Fire T & R pf(6)	2	102½	102½	102½	−⅝
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	2	45	45	45	
31½	15	Flintkote	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
38	25	Flor Stove (2)	4	34	33¾	34	+½
25	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 6
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
37½	21	Food Mch (1⅛g)	4	33⅜	33	33⅜	+¼
29¾	14	Foster Wheeler	3	23	22½	23	
9⅞	1½	Francisco Sugar	1	6	6	6	−⅛
36	18¼	Freeport S (¾g)	13	33½	32½	33½	−⅛
		G					
3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
5⅞	2	Gair(Robert)	6	4¾	4½	4½	Oct 10
17¾	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	5	15½	14⅞	15½	
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	5⅝	5½	5½	Oct 10
18¾	9⅝	Gaylord C (.60g)	1	14	14	14	Oct 10
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Oct 7
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	7	7½	7½	7½	Oct 10
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	A'g 11
65	40	Gen A Tr (1⅛g)	5	60½	60⅜	60⅜	+⅜
11	7½	Gen Bak (.45g)	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	6	4	3¾	3¾	−¼
18	9	Gen Cable	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	15	27	27	27	Oct 10
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	63	63	63	Oct 7
25¼	18	Gen Cigar (1½g)	12	19½	19	19	Oct 10
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (¾g)	61	40⅞	40⅜	40¾	+½
47⅞	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	30	40⅛	40	40	
118⅝	107¾	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 10
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	109	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
99	72½	Gen Mills (3¾g)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 9
55¾	36⅜	Gen Mot (2¼g)	156	55	54½	54¾	+⅛
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	6	121	121	121	+¼
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
38	28	Gen Out A (3k)	1	33	33	33	Oct 10
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.30g)	5	9½	9¼	9¼	+⅛
1¾	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 10
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	2	24	23¾	23¾	+⅜
1⅝	½	Gen Real & Util	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+¼
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (¼g)	8	36½	36	36	−1½
15⅛	12½	Gen Shoe(1.20g)	3	15⅛	15	15	Oct 10

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	4	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
15½	8⅛	Gen Theat (.65g)	20	11⅝	11	11½	+⅝
16¾	10½	Gen T I (.20g)	3	16	16	16	Oct 10
27⅝	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	
8⅜	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	3	45	44⅝	45	
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅛
66½	43	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	5	52	52	52	Oct 10
24½	14	Glidden Co	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+½
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	4	39	38¼	39	+1
3¾	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Oct 10
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20a)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 10
24¾	13½	Goodrich (BF)	18	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	+
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+⅜
38⅜	21⅛	Good T&R (¾g)	12	28	27¾	28	+⅜
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	99	99	99	
5⅜	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	4½	4½	4½	+¼
1⅜	½	Graham-Paige	28	1	⅞	1⅞	
10⅞	4⅝	Granby M (.15g)	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
1¾	⅞	Grand Union	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 10
16⅞	11	GrandUpf(1¼k)	3	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 3
22½	10	Granite City Stl	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
35	24¾	Grant(WT) (1.40)	4	34½	33⅝	34½	+1
25	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	1	23	23	23	Oct 6
22½	12½	Gt N I ct (¾g)	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
33¾	16¼	Gt Nor Ry pf	24	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+⅝
37¼	23⅝	Gt W Sug (2)	7	31	30⅞	31	
35½	24¼	Green (H) (2)	*14	30	29	30	
21¾	14½	Greyhound (.80)	69	17	16¾	16¾	+⅛
12½	10	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 10
6	½	Guantan Sugar	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
6¾	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 6
22⅜	11	Gulf M & N pf	2	19	18½	18½	Oct 10
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30	30	30	Sep 20
16⅜	8	Hall (WF) Print	36	16	14⅞	16	+1
17½	15	Hamil Wa (¾g)	1	17	17	17	
33½	17	Harb-W (.45g)	2	31	30½	30½	−½
10⅛	4⅞	Hat Cp A (1.10g)	7	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅜
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
110¼	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	107	107	108	+2
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	5	11½	11½	11½	
117	100	Helme GW (5a)	1	108	108	108	Oct 10
17	10	Hercules Motor	1	14½	14½	14½	−¼
101½	63	HerculesP(1.20g)	2	89¾	89	89¾	+¾
65½	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 4
115	100	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Oct 10
19	14¾	Hinde & D (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 28
51	29¼	Holland F (2)	4	31⅝	31½	31½	−¼
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 10
21¼	8⅝	Holly Sugar	3	15	14¾	15	Oct 10
66¼	47¾	Homestake (4½)	51	54¾	53¼	53¼	−1¾
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	−¾
17¼	8¾	Hou-Her B (¼g)	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
73¼	60¼	Household F (4)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Oct 10
110¾	102	Household pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Oct 10
9⅜	4½	Houston Oil	2	8	7¾	7¾	
57	40	Howe Sound (3a)	1	53½	53½	53¼	Oct 10
1¾	⅞	Hudson & Man	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
5½	2⅞	Hud & Man pf	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 6
35¾	21¾	Hudson B (¾g)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	−¾
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
2⅛	¾	Hupp Motor	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		I					
20¾	9	Illinois Central	4	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	−½
9½	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 9
29½	16¾	Indust Ray(¼g)	2	27¼	27	27¼	Oct 10
131	86	Ing Rand (3½g)	4	119	116	116	Oct 10
98¾	67	Inland S (1½g)	4	95	94½	95	+2
21	9¼	Inspirat Copper	8	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
5⅝	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 10
9⅛	2¾	Interb Rap Tran	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
39¾	17½	Interchem (.40g)	6	39½	39	39⅛	
5⅞	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 6
16⅞	7½	Interlake Iron	18	15½	15⅛	15⅜	
3½	1½	Int Agricultural	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 10
31	16	Int Agr pr pf	6	30½	30¼	30½	Oct 10
195¾	145	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	166½	166½	166½	Oct 10
71⅝	45⅞	Int Harv (1.60)	10	64½	63⅝	64½	+1
166¾	142	Int Harv pf (7)	2	152	152	152	Oct 5
8¼	3¾	Int Hydro-El A	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
17⅜	2⅛	Int Merc Marine	67	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+¼
10	5⅝	Int Mining (.30g)	3	7	7	7	Oct 9
55¾	36½	Int Nick Can (2)	28	39⅞	39½	39¾	−⅛
138	123	Int Nick pf (7)	4	127⅞	127¾	127⅞	+⅛
14¾	6⅜	Int Paper & P	24	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
51¾	25¼	Int Pap&Pow pf	17	47½	47	47½	+1
6¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅜
38	29	Int Salt (1½)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	−¾
40¾	31¼	Int Shoe (1½)	2	38¼	38	38¼	Oct 9
31⅞	19	Int Silver	3	30½	30½	30½	Oct 7
103	84	Int Silver pf(6k)	5	103	100	103	Oct 6
9⅝	3⅞	Int Tel & Tel	33	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
9⅞	4	Int T&T for ct	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 10
14¾	7⅞	Interst Dept Str	7	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅛
10¾	7¾	Intertype (.20g)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	Oct 10
32¾	18	Island Creek (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 10
		J—K					
16¼	13	Jarvis W B(¾g)	18	16⅛	15¾	16	+¼
85	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	4	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Oct 9
105	59	J-Manville (¾g)	2	78¼	77½	78	+⅝
83	35	Jones & L Stl pf	8	75	75	75	−1¾
19½	13	Kalam S&F(½e)	1	17⅛	17	17	+⅞
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 7
24	11	Kan City So pf	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 6
15⅞	8⅜	Kauf Dept (½g)	1	15½	15	15½	+⅜
99⅞	90	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	92	92	92	Oct 2
18	12⅛	Kayser J (1½g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Oct 6
14¾	7½	Kelsey-H Wh A	1	12	11⅞	12	Oct 10
10¼	5	Kelsey-H Wh B	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 6
46½	28	Kennecott (¾g)	53	39⅞	39⅜	39¾	+⅛
16⅞	8¾	KeystS&W(.60g)	1	15⅝	15½	15⅝	−⅛
37½	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	4	35	34	35	Oct 10
4	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	4	2⅝	2½	2½	Oct 10
26⅜	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	−⅜
5¼	4¼	Kresge Dept Str	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
29¾	23¾	Kress SH (1.60)	1	26	26	26	+½
29¼	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	12	26½	25⅞	26½	+½
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (1½)	5	15	15	15	−¼
5⅝	3⅛	Lane Bryant	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 6
36¼	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	58	37⅝	35¾	36½	+½
25	17	Lehigh PC(1¼g)	*7	23	23	23	+⅜
3¼	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8¾	1¼	Lehigh Val C pf	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
6⅜	2½	Lehigh Val RR	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
27¾	20	Lehman (.80)	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
12⅝	9⅜	Lehn & Fk (¾g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 10
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+1
56¾	36½	Lib O-F G (1½g)	46	51½	50¾	51	+¾
10	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	3	7⅝	7½	7½	−½
43½	33	Life Sav (1.60a)	3	36	36	36	Oct 7
108¼	95	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 10
109¾	95¼	Lig & My B (4a)	8	97½	97¼	97½	+½
180	152	Lig & My pf (7)	2	160	160	160	+5
18	15	Lily Tulip (.90g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 10
40⅞	20¾	Lima Locomo	1	37	37	37	Oct 10
47	31½	Link Belt (1)	3	45¼	45	45¼	+1¼
20¼	10	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
19	13½	Liquid Car (.80a)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Oct 10
54½	30½	Loew's Inc (2a)	14	34⅛	33¼	34	−⅜
109¼	101⅝	Loew's pf (6½)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 9
21¾	6	Loft Inc	13	17½	17¼	17¼	−¼
62	38½	Lone-Star C (3)	11	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2	Long-Bell Lb A	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
22¼	16¼	Loose-Wil (1)	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	8	22	21¾	22	+⅛
67	36½	Lou & N (2¼g)	1	59	59	59	+½
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	19	19	19	+⅜
		M—N					
35	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Oct 10
30⅞	18	Mack Trucks	6	28	27⅜	28	+¼
43½	25¼	Macy R H (1½g)	8	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	−⅜
19½	11⅛	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
40	25⅛	Magma C (¾g)	5	35	35	35	Oct 7
6⅜	1	Manati Sugar	2	4	4	4	
7¾	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
14⅜	5	Man Ry mod gtd	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	−¼
14	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 5
2⅛	1	Maracaibo Oil	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 4
5¾	4⅛	Marine M (.32g)	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
16½	9¾	Marshall Field	3	16	15⅝	16	+¼
39⅜	26½	Martin (GL) Co	39	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	+1
5⅝	2	Martin-Parry	4	4½	4½	4½	
57½	30	Masonite Cp (1)	2	33	36	36	
37⅜	20¾	Math Alk (1½)	2	32⅞	32½	32⅞	−⅛
52¾	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	10	48½	48	48	−1
6⅜	3½	Maytag Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 5
36½	27	Maytag pf (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 9
15½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	*1	13½	13½	13½	
15¼	9¾	McCrory Stores	3	14⅝	14½	14½	−¼
106	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 4
24	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	3	20	20	20	−⅜
10¾	5½	McG-Hill (.30g)	4	8½	8⅜	8½	Oct 5
59¼	39	McIntyre P (2)	9	43¼	42⅝	43	+⅜
18½	8¾	McKeesport Tin	2	15	15	15	−¼
10	6⅝	McLellan (.60g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
14⅜	6	Mead Corp	3	12½	12	12	−⅜
60	39⅞	M pf B ww (5½)	1	60	60	60	Oct 3
62¼	46	Melville S (4)	12	58	57¾	58	Oct 7
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	8	5¾	5½	5½	+¼
39¼	25	Mesta M (1½g)	3	35	35	35	
16⅞	6½	Miami Copper	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
18	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+⅛
35	18⅜	Mid Steel (1½g)	5	33⅞	33¾	33¾	−¼
85½	44¼	Minn-Honey (2)	7	54¼	53¾	53¾	
6⅜	2⅝	Minn-Moline	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
54	36	Minn-Moline pf	1	44	44	44	−4
14⅞	8¾	Mission (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 7
2⅜	1	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	2	2	2	
9¾	2⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	8	6⅞	6½	6½	−¼
1⅛	⅜	Mo Pacific	2	1	1	1	
2½	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
19¾	10⅜	Mohawk C (¼g)	5	19	19	19	+⅛
114¾	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	9	108⅛	107	107	+¾
55⅝	40⅛	Mont Wd (1¼g)	30	54	53⅝	53¾	
47	31½	Morrell (2)	3	44	44	44	−1
19	9½	Motor Products	31	15⅛	13¼	13⅝	−1⅞
16¾	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	−⅛
30	16¼	Mueller Br	5	25	24⅞	25	Oct 10
7¼	3¾	Mullins Mfg B	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
14¾	9	Munsingwear	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 10

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	50	Murphy GC (3)	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	Sep 25
9⅛	4	Murray Corp.	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+¼
51	43½	Myers & B(2¾g)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 9
9¼	5⅜	Nash-Kelvinator	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
18¾	7⅞	Nat Acme	7	17	16⅝	17	
14⅛	7½	Nat Aviat (½g)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
28⅞	21⅝	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	21	23	22½	22¾	+⅛
175	147⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	148½	148½	148½	
15⅞	10¼	Nat B & I (.60g)	4	13½	13½	13½	−¼
95⅛	87	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	87	87	87	Sep 20
23¾	17⅞	Nat Bd & S (.60)	6	21	21	21	−1
26¼	14⅝	Nat Cash Rg (1)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
16	8¼	Nat Cylin (.35g)	8	14	14	14	
18⅛	12½	Nat Dairy (.60g)	23	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
8¼	4½	Nat Dept Strs	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6½	4½	Nat Dept Strs pf	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 9
28½	20⅛	Nat Dist (2)	*4	23⅝	23½	23½	+½
18⅜	10⅛	Nat Enam&Stpg	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
16⅞	8¼	Nat Gypsum	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
106	83	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	83	83	83	Oct 10
27½	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	21	21¾	21¼	21¼	−¾
173⅛	152	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	154½	154½	154½	−½
35¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	16	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+⅜
10	6¾	Nat P & L (.60)	9	9	8⅞	9	+¼
82	52	Nat Steel (1.20g)	14	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	+⅛
15½	5⅝	Nat Supply	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
59¼	33⅛	NS 5½pf(.68¾k)	2	44	43	43	Oct 7
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 10
5⅜	2⅝	Nat Tea	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
11¼	8⅛	Natomas Co(.80)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
29½	18½	Neisner Bros (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	Oct 7
87½	73⅛	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	79	79	79	Sep 22
42	32	Newberry JJ (2)	1	38	38	38	Oct 2
17¾	8½	Newport Indust	1	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
62	27	NY Air Br (½g)	1	55½	55½	55½	
23¼	11⅛	NY Central RR	106	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+¼
25½	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	−¼
45¾	18½	N Y Chi & St pf	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+⅞
43½	30	NY C Omni (3a)	2	31½	31⅜	31⅜	−⅛
1⅞	½	NY NH & H RR	10	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2	NY NH & H pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 10
1¾	⅜	NY Ont & West	2	1	1	1	Oct 9
17	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	1	14	14	14	−⅛
216	168	Norf & West (10)	3	207	205	205	−2
21⅞	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	91	21	20½	20⅞	+½
26⅜	18⅝	No Am Co (.90g)	82	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+⅝
59⅞	52⅜	No Am Co pf (3)	3	54⅝	54	54	+¼
59	50½	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞	+⅞
14¾	7	Northern Pac	8	11½	11	11⅜	−⅛
112¼	100	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 10
5⅝	2¾	Norwalk T & R	7	5¼	5	5¼	+½
		O					
10½	6	Ohio Oil (.20e)	9	8½	8⅜	8½	
30	14⅛	Oliver Farm Eq	4	23	22⅝	23	
20½	12	Omni Cp (1.20a)	1	13⅜	13¼	13¼	−⅛
8½	4¾	Oppenheim Col	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 10
27⅛	15⅝	Otis Elevat(.55g)	11	17¼	17	17⅛	−¼
16	7½	Otis Steel	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
55½	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 6
24⅞	16½	Out M&M(2.15g)	1	22	22	22	
70	50	Owens-Ill (1½g)	3	63½	63	63	−¼
		P—Q					
7½	3	Pac Am Fish	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
12¾	9¾	Pac Fin C (.90g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
34¾	27½	Pac G & Elec (2)	17	29¾	29½	29¾	+⅛
50⅞	41	Pac Lighting (3)	1	45½	45¼	45½	+½
21½	9½	Pac Mills	3	18	17⅞	18	−¼
32⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(¾g)	1	27½	27½	27½	+1
11⅞	7⅜	Pac W Oil(1½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 10
4¾	3	Packard Motor	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
16⅝	9⅞	Pan-Am Airway	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
8¾	5	Pan-Am Petrol	1	6½	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Panhandle P&R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
60½	35	Paraffine C (2)	1	42	42	42	Oct 10
14⅛	6⅛	Param Pic (.15g)	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
107½	72	Param 1 pf (6)	2	79½	79½	79½	−1
13⅝	7⅜	Param 2 pf (.60)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
26	14¼	Park & Tilford	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 30
4	1½	Park Utah C M	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
47	36	Parke-D (1.60g)	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	Oct 10
21	11⅞	Parker R-Pr (1)	2	20	20	20	
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Trans	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Oct 6
13⅛	5¾	Pathe Film	3	11⅛	10½	10½	−¾
11¾	7¼	Patino Mines	2	10¾	10¼	10¾	Oct 10
57⅞	48	Pen&Ford(2¼g)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	Oct 6
94¾	74	Pen (JC) (2¼g)	2	90	90	90	Oct 10
4¾	¾	Penn Coal&Coke	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 10
5⅝	2½	Penn-Dix Cem	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 10
33	17½	Penn-D C pf A	2	27	27	27	Oct 3
16½	11¾	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Oct 7
27⅝	15	Penn RR (½e)	48	25¾	25	25¾	+¾
39⅜	24	Peoples D (1a)	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Oct 6
42¾	30½	Peoples G (2½g)	7	42½	42	42	−½
5¾	2	Peoria & East	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 27
19¾	7⅝	Pere Marquette	4	17	17	17	Oct 6
25	17	Pet Milk (1)	4	25	25	25	Sep 12
10¼	6¾	Petrol Cp (.30g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	Oct 10
8⅛	5¾	Pfeiffer B (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 10
47½	28⅛	Phelps Dod (¾g)	32	44¼	43¾	44¼	−1⅛
48⅜	36	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	Oct 6
91	75	Phila Co pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Oct 9
1⅞	⅛	Phila Read C&I	3	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
103½	74	Philip Mor (3a)	7	83½	83⅛	83½	−½
154	124	Philip M pf (5)	2	124	124	124	Sep 21
7	2¾	Phillips-Jones	1	4½	4½	4½	Oct 7
46½	31¼	Phillips Pet (2)	16	45⅞	45⅜	45¾	−¼
3⅞	2	Phoenix Hosiery	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 4
9	6	Pierce Oil pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
31½	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 10
12	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	8	7¾	7½	7¾	Oct 10
32½	12	Pittsburgh pf	3	25	25	25	−2¾
14¼	4	Pitt Coke & Iron	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 10
11⅜	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛
16½	7½	Pitt Steel	4	15½	15½	15½	Oct 10
2¼	⅛	Pittston Co	8	1½	1½	1½	
24	17½	Plym Oil (1.40a)	8	22⅞	22½	22½	−½
17	6½	Pond C Poc(¼g)	5	14½	14	14	Oct 7
16⅞	7½	Poor & Co B	8	16	15½	15½	Oct 10
2¼	½	Porto R-Am T A	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 4
¾	¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
16½	6	Pressed Stl Car	18	15¼	14⅞	15	+¼
16¾	6¼	Pressed Stl 1 pf	4	15½	15½	15½	Oct 10
49	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	2	46	46	46	Oct 10
64⅛	50⅝	Proc & Gam(2a)	3	63½	63½	63½	
41¾	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	5	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	
143	129	P S NJ 7%pf (7)	2	133	133	133	
128½	112	P S NJ 6%pf (6)	2	118½	118½	118½	Oct 7
114⅜	101½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+⅞
117¼	111	P S El&G pf(5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Sep 28
41⅞	22½	Pullman(¾g)	12	38⅜	37⅞	38	+⅛
11¾	6⅛	Pure Oil	14	10	9¾	10	
90⅛	79	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	
81½	63¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	3	77¾	77½	77½	
18½	10¾	Purity Ba (.65g)	15	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+¼
14⅛	11	Quak S Oil(.60g)	2	14⅛	13½	14⅛	Oct 9
		R					
8½	5	Radio Corp	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
67⅞	53¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	+¼
85¼	85¼	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	3	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
23½	16¼	Raybest-M (¾g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
17¾	6⅝	Rayonier Inc	3	16½	16¼	16¼	+¼
25¼	12¼	Rayonier Inc pf	1	24	24	24	+½
22¾	10¼	Reading Co (1)	1	20	20	20	−¾
28½	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Oct 10
27	16	Reading 2 pf (2)	6	24	24	24	Oct 7
5¼	3	Real Silk Hos'y	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 2
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 10
14½	9	Reliance (.40)	1	13½	13½	13½	Oct 9
17⅛	9¾	Reming R (.80g)	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
75½	55	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	55	55	55	Oct 10
2¼	⅞	Reo Motor Car	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
28½	12⅞	Republic Steel	90	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+¼
92	43	Rep Steel cv pf	2	84½	84½	84½	Oct 10
85⅞	42	Rep Steel pf A	1	78	78	78	Oct 10
20¼	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	1	16	16	16	−⅝
40⅛	21½	Rev Cop & Br A	1	34	34	34	Oct 6
14¾	7⅛	Reynolds Metals	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
85	78¾	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	82	82	82	Sep 29
11⅜	5⅛	Reynolds Spring	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	Oct 10
45	35	Rey Tob B(1½g)	21	36⅝	36¼	36½	+¼
10¼	6⅝	Richfield Oil	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
9¼	6⅛	Ritter Dental	13	7⅜	7	7⅜	Oct 9
17½	10	Roan Ant (.40g)	2	11⅝	11½	11½	Oct 5
34	15⅝	Ruberoid (.60)	3	18¼	18	18	−⅜
2	¾	Rutland RR pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 6
		S					
48⅜	27¾	Safe Strs (1¾g)	8	43⅜	43¼	43¼	+¼
49½	27¼	St Jo Lead (¾g)	5	43	43	43	Oct 10
⅞	¼	St L-San Fran	1	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
2	⅜	St L-San Fran pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	
23	10¾	Savage A (¼g)	1	19	19	19	−½
17⅞	10	Schenley Distill	6	12¾	12½	12½	Oct 10
76½	61	Schenley pf 5½)	2	66½	66½	66½	Oct 6
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	32	⅝	½	½	
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
52⅛	44½	Scott Pap (1.60)	6	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	+1⅝
1	¼	Seaboard Air L	8	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
3⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	10	2¾	2½	2¾	
24⅜	15½	Seaboard Oil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	+½
3½	1⅜	Seagrave Corp	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅜
80⅜	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	20	78⅝	78	78½	+⅜
18⅜	11⅝	Servel Inc (1a)	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	2	18¼	18	18	−¾
72	54½	Sharon Stl pf(5)	2	69	68⅝	68⅝	Sep 28
7⅞	3⅜	Sharp & Dohme	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
51	43	Sharp D pf (3½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
11¾	6¾	Shattuck (.40)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
17¼	9⅞	Shell Un O (¼g)	6	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
107	98½	Shell Oil pf (5½)	1	100	100	100	Oct 9
8⅞	4¾	Sil King C (.10g)	6	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 10
32¾	17½	Simmons (½g)	8	23¾	23	23¾	+¾
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 3
27	16½	Sims S&S (.70g)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 9
29½	15½	Skelly Oil (½g)	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
97	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	2	94¾	94¾	94¾	Oct 6
21	11⅜	Smith(AO)Corp	3	18¼	18	18¼	Oct 10
17¼	9¾	Smith&C T(¾g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 10
24	12⅛	Snider Packing	5	20½	20½	20½	Oct 10
15⅛	10¼	Socony V (½g)	41	14	13⅞	14	+½
3¼	1½	So AG&P (.20g)	6	2⅝	2½	2½	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35⅜	14	So P Rico (1¼g)	8	28¾	28¾	28¾	
18⅜	13	So Grey L(1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 9
29⅛	23⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+¼
21⅝	10½	Southern Pacific	24	17¼	17	17⅛	
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	12	19⅞	19½	19½	−⅛
34	15½	Southern Ry pf	14	32⅛	31¾	32¼	+⅛
42	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	6	43¾	42½	43½	Sep 26
4⅜	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 29
3⅜	1½	Sparks Withing	2	2⅜	2½	2½	−⅛
9½	4¾	Spear & Co	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 9
22	14½	Spen Kell (.70g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep 30
51⅞	36	Sperry Cp (1g)	18	48	47⅛	48	+⅜
31¾	11	Spicer Mfg (2g)	5	28¾	28½	28½	Oct 10
16½	8¼	Spieg Inc (.30g)	21	11½	11⅜	11½	
30½	18½	Square D (¾g)	2	28¼	28	28¼	−¼
7¼	5½	Stand B (.47½g)	72	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
108	94	Stand B pf (4½)	1	94	94	94	Oct 5
4¼	2¼	Stand Gas & El	4	3	3	3	
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
20¾	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Oct 7
24½	13⅝	Std Gas $7 pr pf	7	22¼	22⅛	23	+¼
33⅜	24¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	2	28¾	28½	28½	−⅛
30	22¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	18	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
53½	38	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	42	48⅜	47½	48	+⅛
36	20¼	Starrett (¾g)	1	34	34	34	
79¾	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	3	74⅞	74¼	74⅞	+⅞
12⅝	6½	Stewart-Warner	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
7¾	3⅜	Stokley Bros	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Oct 10
[illegible]	8⅜	Stone & Webster	16	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+⅜
9⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	13	8¾	8½	8⅝	
66	45¾	Sun Oil (1)	10	60¾	60½	60¾	
11¾	7⅝	Sun Mng (1.20g)	10	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
38½	19¼	Superheat (½)	8	32½	31½	31½	Oct 10
3⅝	1¾	Superior Oil	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
22½	10	Superior Steel	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 10
30½	22¾	Suth Pap (1.20)	1	25	25	25	
10⅝	5⅞	Sweets Co of Am	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 30
25¼	17	Swift & Co (1.20)	11	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	
37½	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	3	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
12⅜	4⅛	Syming-Gld ww	3	10¾	10½	10¾	−¼
9½	3⅜	Syming-Gld xw	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
		T					
7½	4⅞	Talcott Inc (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
6¼	3⅜	Telautogr(¼g)	1	4	4	4	Oct 2
9⅛	4	Tenn Corp	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
22½	8½	Texas & Pac Ry	2	16	16	16	Oct 4
50¾	32½	Texas Corp (2)	29	47½	46½	47½	+1¼
5¾	3¼	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
38½	26	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	10	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	−⅜
11⅜	7	Tex P C&O (.40)	2	10	10	10	+¼
9	6⅛	Tex Pac L Tr	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	18	20¼	19¾	20¼	+¾
60½	56	That cv pf (3.60)	1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	Sep 28
4¼	3½	The Fair	3	4	4	4	Oct 10
4¾	2½	Thermoid Co	2	4	4	4	−⅛
3⅜	1½	Third Av Ry	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 10
3⅞	2¾	Thompson (JR)	9	4⅜	4	4¼	+½
29½	17	Thomp Pr (¾g)	9	27	26¼	27	
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	5	2⅛	2	2	−¼
15½	7½	Thompson-S pf	1	11	11	11	
14¼	9½	Tide W A (.65g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	−⅛
96	83	Tide W pf (4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	+⅛
18¾	10¾	Tim-Det A (¼g)	19	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+⅜
54¼	34¼	Timken R B (1g)	3	50⅛	50	50	+¾
8⅛	5	Transamer (½)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	Oct 10
12⅜	6¼	Trans & West A	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Will	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4⅜	2	Tri-Cont Corp	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 10
7¾	3	Truax-Traer C	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14¼	6	Truscon Steel	1	12	12	12	Sep 29
26¼	12	Twenty C-Fox	18	14¼	14	14¼	
34¼	19¾	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	1	24	24	24	
3¾	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
12½	7⅛	Twin Coach	3	10	10	10	+⅛
		U					
4¾	1⅜	Ulen & Co	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
66	34½	Underw'd (1½g)	18	42½	42	42½	Oct 10
12¾	6	Union Bag & P	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+¼
94¼	65½	Union C (1.90g)	18	90	89¼	89⅝	+⅜
19¾	15⅛	Union OC(1.05g)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
105	81½	Union Pacific (6)	5	102	101½	102	+1⅞
90	78	Union Pac pf (4)	4	83	82¾	82¾	−¼
24¼	20⅛	Union T C (1.20)	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+⅜
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	14	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+⅛
46	31	United Air (¾g)	32	44¼	43¼	44	+¾
18¾	14⅝	United Bis (¾g)	3	15½	15½	15½	
65¾	52	United Carb (3)	3	64½	64	64½	+½
20	13⅜	United-C F(.60g)	3	17	17	17	Oct 4
3¾	2	United Corp	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
39⅞	30⅛	Unit C pf (3.45k)	*6	36¼	36	36⅛	+¼
7⅛	4½	United Drug	1	5½	5½	5½	
8¾	4¼	United Dyewood	3	6½	6¼	6½	Oct 6
8⅛	3¼	United Elec Coal	8	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	−¼
35½	25¾	Unit E&F (1½g)	1	33	33	33	Oct 10
95	62½	United Fruit (4)	7	85	83½	83¾	−1⅝
14¾	11	United Gas I (1)	12	14	13⅞	14	+¼
117¼	110	United Gas pf(5)	4	114½	114½	114½	Oct 10
14	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
7⅝	3¾	United Paperbd	2	6	6	6	−¼
11	5¾	US & For Sec	3	8½	8½	8½	
87½	75	US & For pf (6)	2	84	84	84	Sep 22
2⅞	¼	US Distributing	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 6
14	5¼	US Freight	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Oct 10
113	65¼	US Gypsum (2a)	2	75	73⅞	75	+1
7⅞	4	US Hoffman M	1	6	6	6	
35¾	23	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Sep 13
29⅝	13½	US Ind Alcohol	2	24½	24	24	
10½	3½	US Leather	2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅝
15¼	5¾	US Leather A	2	13	12⅞	13	−¼
67	46	US Leath pr pf	2	65	64½	65	
49	32¾	US Pipe & F (2)	7	35½	34½	35½	−¼
38	28½	US Play Cd (2a)	1	32	32	32	Oct 6
6⅛	1¼	US Real & Imp	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
52¾	31¼	US Rubber	9	42½	41⅝	41⅝	
112½	86¾	US Rub 1 pf (8)	3	106¼	106	106¼	Oct 10
68½	58	US Smelt (4)	4	64⅜	64⅜	64¾	−¼
70	60	US Sm pf (3½)	1	64	64	64	Oct 10
82¾	41⅝	US Steel	155	75½	74½	75½	+¾
120⅞	98½	US Steel pf (7)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	−1¼
37½	30	US Tob (.96g)	2	32½	32½	32½	−¼
4	1¾	United Stockyds	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Oct 5
8⅝	6⅜	United S pf (.70)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	1	2	2	2	
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	51½	51½	51½	+¼
17	9	Univ Cycl (.45g)	5	16⅛	15¾	15¾	Oct 10
85	60½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	66	66	66	Oct 9
		V—W					
1	½	Vadsco Sales	3	⅞	¾	¾	
37	25	VanRaalte(1½g)	4	34¼	34	34	Oct 7
40	16	Vanadium Corp	20	36	35¼	36	+⅜
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	1	41	41	41	Oct 10
28½	18¼	Victor C W (¾g)	3	27½	27	27	+1
5¾	2½	Va-Caro Chem	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
33¾	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	3	30	29¼	29¼	−¼
115½	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	123	123	123	Oct 5
3	¾	Wabash Ry	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
3⅞	1½	Wabash pf A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 10
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.30g)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¾
23¾	15½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	
98½	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	Oct 5
50¾	30¾	Walk H G&W(4)	3	34	34	34	
20⅝	14½	Walker pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+¾
9¼	4	Walworth Co	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
14⅞	7½	Ward Baking A	3	10	9¾	10	Oct 10
2⅞	1½	Ward Baking B	7	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
44	26½	Ward B pf (1½k)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Oct 3
6⅞	3⅝	Warner Bros Pic	10	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
3⅞	1⅝	Warren Bros	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 10
13¾	6½	Warren Br cv pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
32½	19¼	War F&P (1½g)	3	28⅜	28	28½	−1
24⅜	14⅜	Waukesha M (1)	2	21⅛	21	21	−⅝
32¾	20	Wayne P (1½g)	2	24⅜	24	24	−⅜
3⅜	1⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2½	2½	2½	
28½	16	Wess O&S	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	−¼
79	55¼	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	64	64	64	Oct 3
112¼	105½	West P P pf(4½)	3	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+¼
34	20⅛	West A S (1.05g)	6	31	31	31	Oct 10
6⅜	2⅜	West Maryland	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅛	3½	West Mary 2 pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
2	¾	West Pac pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 9
37	16⅞	West Union Tel	53	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+1
37¼	18⅛	West Air B (⅛g)	4	33	33	33	+⅛
121	82½	West E&M(1¾g)	3	118	116½	116½	
26	10½	West El Inst(1g)	6	24½	24¼	24½	+½
30	15¼	Westvac Chl(1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	−⅛
36	29	Westvac pf (1½)	3	35	35	35	Oct 7
34⅛	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	5	33	32½	33	+⅜
80	80	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 27
75	45	Wheel Ppf(2½k)	3	71	71	71	Oct 10
12⅛	9¼	White Dent (.60)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Oct 9
13¾	7	White Motor	11	12¼	12	12	
7	3⅛	White Rock	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
4⅛	1¾	White Sew Ma	3	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
28	14	White Sew M pf	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Oct 10
17¾	14	White S M pr pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 10
3⅞	2⅜	Wilcox Oil&Gas	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 7
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	
6¼	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	5	4	3¾	4	
7⅞	2⅞	Wilson & Co	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
54	32	Wilson & C $6 pf	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Oct 9
31⅜	15	Woodward Iron	3	29⅜	29	29	
50⅜	36	Woolworth(2.40)	41	40⅛	39⅞	40	
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	4	20	19¼	20	+¼
53½	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 10
38⅛	13½	W P&M p pf	1	36	36	36	−1
85¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	80	80	80	Oct 9
		Y—Z					
33¼	18¾	Yale & T (.60)	10	23½	23¼	23¼	−⅜
21¾	11⅝	Yellow Tr & C	25	19⅜	18¾	19	+⅛
21¼	9½	Young Spr & W	1	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
56¾	30	Youngst Sh & T	38	52½	51½	52	+⅜
92	74	Y S & T pf (5½)	1	88	88	88	Oct 10
34	17	Young St D(½g)	2	32	32	32	
22½	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	2	17	16¾	17	+⅛
3⅞	2	Zonite Products	3	3	3	3	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Raw Wool Prices Steady; Trade Is Watching Europe

Weekly Wool Review

With raw wool values ranging 32 to 41 cents a pound higher than six weeks ago, and business abruptly greater until an intensity seldom seen in so short a period was reached, the entire wool trade is today "resting on its oars," with asking prices generally unchanged.

In the raw wool market, both price and demand hinge very definitely on the war. If a possible peace move looms, demand will let up and prices fall. Otherwise the wool trade will "dig in" for a long period of high prices with scarcity a pronounced factor; not to mention difficulty, if not impossibility, of procuring wool from British colonial markets.

Private cables to Boston interests indicate that the British Government has guaranteed to buy a considerable percentage of the total South African wool clip, probably on a basis equal to that paid for the Australian clip, although that basis is not yet public.

A marked falling off in receipts of imported wools at Boston is one noticeable result of the war. Ships are arriving less frequently, too. Considerable imported wools that were in warehouses are being withdrawn, the duty paid, and the wools shipped out for consumption. Australian apparel wools, superwarp, 64s-70s, are now 75 to 78 cents, scoured basis, in bond at Boston.

South American crossbred wools are moving fairly well.

In the West, activity is less pronounced. The growers are unable to sell today to as great advantage as they could have a fortnight ago.

Mohair prices are steady. Adult Texas mohair in original bags is selling now and again, usually in the range of 53 to 55 cents, while the kid mohair fetches 95 cents to $1.

Bank Loans Rise For Seventh Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board claimed the seventh weekly increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks.

In the week ended Oct. 4, the Board said, banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loans increased $22,000,000 to a total of $4,251,000,000. For these banks, this class of loans had increased $339,000,000 in seven weeks, and are now $362,000,000 more than they were a year ago.

In the latest week, the gains included $6,000,000 each in the New York and San Francisco Federal Reserve districts and $5,000,000 in the St. Louis district.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Final				
Rhodesian S T	16 2-3%			
Extra				
Florsheim Shoe A	50c	Oct.	27	Oct. 24
Do B	25c	Oct.	27	Oct. 21
Irregular				
Sports Prod	$1	Oct.	20	Oct. 10
Initial				
U S Truck Lines of Delaware	25c	Q	Sep. 30	
Resumed				
Foote-Burt	20c		Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Regular				
Adams Millis	25c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Amer Equitable Assur Co of N Y	25c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 18
Best & Co	40c		Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Brentano's Book Strs Inc A	40c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Brockton Gas Lt	10c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Chain Str R Est T	20c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Cherry-Burrell Do pf	20c		Oct. 26	Oct. 20
Concord Elec Do pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
Cuneo Press	$1.50	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Davies Petroleums Ltd	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Emp Cas Co Dallas	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Extr & Hamp Sl	$2.50	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Fitchburg G & E	69c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Intl Bronze P	37½c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Do pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Jenkintown Bank & Tr Co (Pa)	30c	S	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Kress & Co (S H)	40c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Do sp pf	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lincoln Tr St Louis	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Lumbermens Ins	$1.75	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Merch & Mfrs Insur Co (New York)	10c	Q	Oct. 30	Oct. 26
Monroe Loan A	5c		Oct. 17	Oct. 6
N Y Air Brake	50c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Newberry (JJ) Co	5%			
	$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Oahu Ry&Land Co	15c	M	Oct. 15	Oct. 12
Orange & Rockland Electric Co	10c		Nov. 1	Oct. 25
P'less Cas (Keene)	35c	S	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Raymond C Pile pf	75c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rockland L & P	17c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Royal Bk of Can	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 20
St Lawrence F M Do pf	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Scotten Dillon	40c		Nov. 15	Nov. 6
So Am G&Plat	10c		Nov. 28	Nov. 14
Springfield Gas L	25c	Q	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Sterling Ins	5c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Do pf	37½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

Sugar Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	2.18	2.19	2.17	2.18	2.16	
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.83	1.84½	1.83	1.83	1.78	
Wld. May No. 4	1.84½	1.85	J.87½	1.83	1.81½	

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	14.55	14.89	14.45	14.77	14.40	
Mar	14.80	15.20	14.80	15.10	14.70	
June	15.15	15.50	15.00	15.40	14.93	

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
October	1119.5	119.5	118.5	119.0	120.0	
December	115.5	116.0	115.0	116.0	116.3	
March	110.0	110.0	109.0	109.5	109.0	

Metal Prices

NEW YORK Oct. 11 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export unquoted. Tin steady; spot and nearby 55.00N; forward 48.00N. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	11.17	11.18	11.17	11.18	11.17	
March	11.22	11.25	11.22	11.25	11.26	

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
Dec.	19.39	19.63	19.39	19.59	19.12	
March	18.26	18.51	18.26	18.51	18.03	

President Finds 'Ham 'n' Eggs' 'Fantastic Fiscal Scheme'

(Continued from Page 1)

rants could be redeemed with regular United States currency to the extent of $1 for each dollar of stamps attached thereto; the four cents excess to be used for administrative purposes. It provides also that an Administrator shall be appointed by the Governor and that such Administrator shall be chosen from three names submitted in the petition to place the amendment on the November ballot. The names submitted are those of the three sponsors of the plan. The powers of the Administrator are unlimited, giving him the right to hire employees, and establish branch offices, in accordance with his judgment, and do whatever he deems advisable to put the plan into operation.

600,000 Persons Eligible

It is understood that there are in the State of California 1,300,000 people over the age of 50 years. It is estimated that at least 600,000 would be eligible for payments under this proposal. This would mean the issuance each year of warrants of a face value of $936,000,000. By reason of the financing by the purchase of lawful money the sum of $936,000,000 must be obtained from the total State income involving a tax of $936,000,000. It is estimated that the income of the people of the State of California for the year 1938 will be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000,000. (Estimate supplied by the Department of Commerce.) Therefore, close to 25 per cent of the total income of all persons in California will have to be applied to this group eligible for the pensions under the proposed initiative amendment.

Natural Barriers

With a population of a little over 6,000,000 in California, this would impose upon 5,400,000 persons this tax in order to raise the required sum of $936,000,000. Ninety per cent of the people would have to support a group of 10 per cent of the people in California entailing in the neighborhood of 25 per cent of the total income of the people in the State in order to provide for this distribution to the eligible people of 50 years of age and over. This requirement would impose undue hardship upon ets who would be obliged to conthose in the lower income brackTribute proportionately to this extraordinary sum and thus curtailing their purchasing power to the extent of the contribution.

It is obvious that the natural barriers which would be encountered would greatly curtail the circulation of these warrants as all manufacturers in California obliged to purchase materials outside the State could not accept these warrants. This would also apply to department stores and all businesses obliged to get payments and pay rolls in cash. Insurance premiums could not be paid with such warrants. Railroads and all forms of transportation would be obliged to refuse to accept such warrants in payment of services.

The plan is so obviously impractical that it would effectively destroy any chances which the aged may have of gaining genuine economic protection. It is attractive on its face but utterly unattainable. The whole scheme amounts to nothing more than a diversion of income and purchasing power from those who receive their income for rendering services to those who have not rendered service. Many income recipients today earn less than $30 a week. They receive this for actual efforts and it certainly would be unjust to take part of their earnings in the form of taxes and use these proceeds to provide $30 a week to those who are not exerting any efforts. The plan seems not only economically unsound but also ethically undesirable.

President's Interpretation

President Roosevelt made his own graphic interpretation of the foregoing report as "background" in a press conference on Aug. 26, 1938. His remarks, made available for textual publication for the first time, are as follows:

It (the $30-Every-Thursday plan) is essentially the old idea of issuing warrants to people over 50 years of age and every time that these warrants—which may be used to pay certain things, like State obligations, taxes, licenses, etc., and I don't know what else they can be used for—every time they are used you have to paste on a two-cent State stamp which you have to buy with Federal currency, with regular currency. You have to paste it on once a week, which means that on every transaction once a week somebody has to put a stamp on it.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency points out that there are about 1,300,000 people in California over the age of 50, which means that those warrants would have to be paid for during the course of the year by a transaction tax of $1,000,000,000. Obviously it is a transaction tax. And that would represent about a quarter of the total income of all the people of California. In other words, it is about a 25 per cent income tax on everybody, but principally, of course, on the poorer people of the State.

Limited to State

Further, it leaves out two important considerations. The warrants would not be good, of course, outside the State, in other words, for any transaction for the purchase or sale of something outside of the State of California. You could not use them to buy an automobile that was bought in Detroit.

And the other question is a legal question. A constitutional question, about the right of a State to issue currency. I am not passing on that. I am simply mentioning the fact that this is a Constitutional question. States are not allowed under the Constitution to issue currency.

As everybody knows, this plan is on the face of it, an extraordinarily attractive one. It is not very different from the Alberta one. My understanding is that the plan in Alberta is not working.

In other words, while one is sympathetic with the objective very much, it is a short cut to an extension of social security. It would fall within the warning I mentioned on the fifteenth of August (against short-cuts to Utopia). And of course, aside from the practicability of it, the essential objection is that it is a tax which falls far more heavily on the poor than on the rich. I think that is important.

These texts, together with numerous other references in President Roosevelt's past press conferences and correspondence, were made public now because the Chief Executive is well aware of the strong challenge offered by the $30-Every-Thursday referendum. He is taking this method of warning California voters who may heed his words.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.62	+.06	+.12
Today's close*	151.28	33.86	25.48
Previous close	150.66	33.80	25.36
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Buying of Cotton Cloth Speeds Up; Prices Maintained

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD Mass.—The prospect of possible peace in Europe added to the cumulative effect of more than three successive weeks of the heaviest buying the primary cotton gray goods markets have ever known brought a pronounced lull in New York cloth brokers' offices during the past week and sales dropped below the current rate of production for the first time since Labor Day.

The speculative character of the recent buying in some quarters was shown by the fact that no sooner had the demand begun to lag than second hand offerings in considerable volume began to appear, and prices weakened slightly. Standard print cloth constructions were offered an eighth under first hand quotations, and some of the mills, when faced with the resale prices, accepted forward commitments at the same levels quoted on the resale yardage.

Buying Develops

The softening was abruptly halted at the very close of the week by a strong buying movement started by several of the large gray goods operators. In the spirited trading which ensued, more than 6,000,000 yards changed hands and virtually every yard of second hand goods was absorbed. The buyers also took additional first hand yardage for deliveries extending through the last two months of the year.

Though little or no trading was done at the peak levels prevailing at the close of September, many of the first hands who had lowered their quotations temporarily, moved them up again and renewed demand this week was expected to bring further trading at the very top.

Standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares moved in volume at 7¼ cents which was an eighth under the peak. Strong demand for this number was evident as the present week began, but most mills had moved their quotations up to 7⅜ cents, a figure which buyers seemed to hesitate to pay. Several million yards of 68x72s moved at 6¼ cents.

Further trading in odd widths took place but only in limited volume, and chiefly for deliveries this side of the turn of the year.

Sheetings Sold Out

Sheetings were sought by many buyers but did not sell in very large volume because mills could not offer the desired deliveries. Most of the available loomage has been sold up solidly through the balance of the year and in some cases far into 1940. Prices for sheetings held approximately unchanged.

Carded broadcloths had a dull week up to the closing day when a burst of buying sent sales totals soaring, and held quotations very stiff. 36½ inch 5 yard 80x60s moved at 5⅞ cents.

The heavier constructions were in moderate demand and prices on them held very firm.

Osnaburgs, which had been selling heavily the past week or two for bag purposes, were in demand during the past week and prices dropped, and several of the specialty makes sold at full prices.

In the fine goods section of the market there was less pickup at the week end than was the case in print cloths, but the fine combed yarn cloths held firm in price.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '45-43	107.26	107.26	107.26
1	3¼s '46-44	107.31	107.31	107.31
3	4s '54-44	111.23	111.23	111.23
1	2¾s '47-45	105.16	105.16	105.16
33	3¼s '49-46	107.1	107	107.1
11	2s '47	101.2	101.2	101.2
27	2¾s '51-48	104	103.28	104
150	2½s '48	103.3	103.1	103.3
2	2½s '53-49	101.12	101.12	101.12
2	2½s '52-50	101.11	101.11	101.11
1	3s '55-51	104.30	104.30	104.30
33	2¾s '60-55	02.20	102.14	102.17
1	2¾s '59-56	101.12	101.12	101.12
3	2¾s '6358	101.14	101.14	101.14
18	2¾s '65-60	101.18	101.10	101.18

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3¼s '65-44	104.14	104.14	104.14
2	3s '49-44	104.20	104.20	104.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany cv 5s '44	78½	77¾	77¾
8	Alleghany 5s '50 st	46	45½	45½
12	Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅜	106	106
5	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
2	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	59¾	59½	59½
36	AmIGChem 5½s '49	100½	100¼	100½
8	Am T&T 3½s '43	109½	109½	109½
16	Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	101¾	102
1	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅞	102½	102⅝
16	Am WW&E 6s '75	106	105⅞	106
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Arm Del 4s '57	96	95½	96
6	Arm Del 4s '55	95½	95½	95½
16	AT&SF 4s '95	103	102¾	102⅞
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	95	95
6	AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅛	102⅜	102⅜
10	A C Line cit 4s '52	68¾	68½	68½
1	A C Line 4½s'64	66	66	66
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	32¼	32	32
2	B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	32¼	32¼	32¼
19	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	69	68⅞	69
20	B&O 5s'96 F	29	29	29
2	B&O 5s'96 F ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
6	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29	29	29
35	B&O cv 4½s'60	21¼	20⅝	21
24	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞
20	B&O 1st 4s'48	69½	69	69½
8	B&O PLE&WV 4s'41	61¼	61	61
6	B&O T C 4s'59	56	56	56
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	89	89	89
8	Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	115⅝	115¼	115½
20	Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	126⅛	126	126
16	Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106	105½	105½
25	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
27	Beth Stl 3½s'52	110	109¾	110
1	Beth Stl 3½s'59	97	97	97
16	BostonMe 5s'67	41¼	41	41
16	Bost&Me 4¾s'61	37⅛	37	37
5	Boston&Me 5s'55	41	41	41
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72¼	72⅛	72¼
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5	Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	109½	109½	109½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s'45	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Bkly U Gas 5s'50	92	91	91
9	Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	101¼	101	101
2	BufR&P 4½s '57ct	42	42	42
3	Bush Term 5s '55	47	47	47
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55¾	55¾	55¾
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98	98	98
5	Can Sou 5s '6	85	83½	85
30	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	99½	100¼
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100½	100	100½
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	98	98	98
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	96½	95⅞	96½
14	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	96½	96¼	96½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	96¼	95⅝	95⅝
13	Can Nor 6½s '46	108¼	108	108
1	Can Pac 5s '44	101	101	101
4	Can Pac 5s '54	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s'60	69¾	69½	69¾
11	Can Pac 4s Perp	58¾	58½	58½
3	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	4¾	4⅜	4¾
16	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	8½	8½	8½
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	56⅝	56½	56½
27	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
4	Cen RR N J 5s '87	20½	20½	20½
5	Cen RR N J 5s '87reg	17¼	17	17
3	Certain-td 5½s'48	74¾	74¾	74¾
5	C&O 3½s '96D	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12½	12½	12½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	92	92	92
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	93¾	92½	93⅜
3	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	192¼	101¾	102¼
10	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97	97½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18⅞	18½	18⅞
8	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
3	CMSP&Pac 5s'75	9	8¾	9
13	CMSP&P ajs 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
3	CM&StP 4½s'89B	28½	28½	28½
1	CM&SP 3½s'89B	26½	26½	26½
2	Chi&NW 6½s'36	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	16	16	16
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
7	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
8	CRI&P 4s'88	15	14½	14½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s'43	7½	7½	7½
5	CRI&P& rfg 4s'34Ct	7	7	7
5	CStL&NOMem 4s'51	55	55	55
2	CT Hte&SE rfg5s'60	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	93½	93½	93½
1	Childs Co 5s'43	59	59	59
5	Cinn Gas&el 3¼s'66	103½	103	103½
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s'69	106¼	105¾	105¾
16	CCC&StL 4½s'77	59¾	59¼	59¾
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	ClevUnTerm5½s'72	91	91	91
1	ClevUnTerm5s'73	83	83	83
1	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75½	75½	75½
8	Col&So 4½s'80	40½	39⅞	39⅞
2	Colmbia G 5s'52Ap	102½	102½	102½
15	Colmbia G 5s'52May	103½	102⅞	103
18	Colmbia G 5s 1961	f02	101¾	101¾
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104½	104⅜	104½
52	Comwith Ed cv3½s'58	119½	119½	119½
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	106	106	106
8	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
19	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅞	106⅜	106¾
5	Con Edis 3½s '58	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102⅜
1	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	64	64	64
5	Consum ow 3¼s'66	101½	101¼	101½
5	Container 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
7	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112	112	112
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
8	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100⅜	100¼	100¼
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34½	34⅛	34¼
1	Dayton &L 3½s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	64⅞	64¼	64½
6	D & R G 4s '36	11	10⅜	10⅜
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¾	3½	3¾
1	Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112½	112½
15	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
31	Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16¼	16¼
32	Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	16⅜	16⅜
4	Erie 1st 4s '96	50½	50½	50½
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25	25
24	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅜	104¼	104½
3	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	62	61	61
3	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	Gen Elec cv 3½s '49	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
3	Goodrich 4¼s '56	102½	102½	102½
14	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	82⅝	82⅞
26	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82½	82½	82½
1	Gt Nor 1st½s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
7	Gt Nor cv 4s '46 G	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
46	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	93¼	93	93¼
4	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	102½	102½	102½
7	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	40¼	40	40
8	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48	48¾
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15	15
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¼	107	107
2	Ill Cen 4s '52	56	56	56
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	55	55	55
7	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	56	56	56
4	Ill Cen 5s '55	64	63½	63½
1	Ill C&StL&NO 5s '63 A	56	56	56
13	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	106¾	107
3	Interb R Tr 7s '32	63¼	63¼	63¼
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	62½	62½	62½
4	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64	63⅞	63⅞
7	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	92⅞	93
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	70	70	70
4	Int T&T 4½s '52	49½	48½	48½
36	Int T&T 5s '55	53½	53¼	53¼
1	James F & Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
1	Jones&Laugh&St 4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	34	34	34
4	KC South 5s '50	68	68	68
6	KKans G&E 4½s'80	104⅜	104⅜	5s104⅜
1	Keith (B F)6s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	80	79	80
1	Koppers Co 4s'51	100	100	100
4	Kresge Found 4s'45	104	104	104
3	Lac Gas 5½s'53	51	50½	50½
5	Lac Gas 5½s'60D	50½	50	50
10	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	31¾	31¾	31¾
1	Leh&N Eng 4s'65A	88	88	88
1	Leh Val Coal 6s'43	41	41	41
5	Leh Val Coal 5s'64	32¼	32¼	32¼
2	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	52½	52½	52½
11	Leh Val 4½s'Oil 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
6	LehVal4½2s 2003 asd	20¾	20	20
4	Leh Val 4s 2003	19⅞	19½	19½
20	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19¼	19	19¼
5	Liggett&M2?s'44	125½	125⅛	125⅛
15	Loews 3½s'46	97¼	97	97¼
5	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
12	Louis&N un 4s'40	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	105	105	105
5	Maine Cen 4s'47	77	77	77
3	Manat Rub 5s'57	39¼	39¼	39¼
3	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	M & StL 4s'49	2½	2½	2½
1	MSP&SSMar 5½gs'49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
10	MSP&SSMie 5s'38	63¾	63¾	63¾
2	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	26¾	26¼	26¼
2	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	11½	11½	11½
11	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	37¾	37½	37½
1	M-K-Tex 5½s'62 B	22½	22	22
4	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17	17	17
10	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	17	17	17
27	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5⅛	5	5⅛
4	Mob & O 4½s'77	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
7	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	96	95½	96
2	Mor & Essex 5s'55	52	52	52
5	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	54½	45¼	45¼
2	Mor&Essex 3½s'2000	51	51	51
26	Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	102	101½	102
3	NashCha&StL 4s'78	70	70	70
4	Nassau El 4s'51	42	41¾	41¾
13	Nat Dairy 3¼s'51 ww	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Nat Distill 3½s'49	100	99¾	100
2	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	102½	102½	102½
9	Natl Steel 3s '65	99¼	98⅞	99¼
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105½	105½	105½
1	NO Tex&N 5½s '54	37	37	37
1	N Y & Putnam 4s '93	53	53	53
24	NYC rfg 5s 2013	69	68⅜	69
151	NYC 4½s 2013A	62½	62	62¼
4	NYC 4s '98	66	66	66
1	NYC 3¾s '46	79½	79½	79½
20	NYC cv 3¼s '52	71¼	70½	70½
8	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79½	79½
11	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	69¼	69	69
49	NY Ch & StL4½s '78	60⅞	60¼	60⅜
2	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80¼	80¼	80¼
8	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	102	101½	101⅞
9	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	103	103½
2	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25	25	25
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¾	17¾	17¾
3	NYNH&H 3½s '54	14	14	14
1	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1	N

Commerce and Finance

United States Exports in August Show Moderate Increase

Business and Industry

Corn, Wheat Crops Are Above Average Despite Drought

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the driest and hottest Septembers in many years cut American crop prospects 1 per cent, caused severe damage to pastures in the Midwest and reduced winter wheat prospects for next year, the Agriculture Department reported.

However, the aggregate production of all crops was estimated at between 1 and 2 per cent above the average for the 10 years preceding the 1933 drought. High yields per acre offset the effects of the late summer drought and a 7 per cent reduction from the 10-year average in the number of acres planted.

Consequently, with warehouses and elevators holding large surpluses of most crops from previous years, the September losses would not be felt except in localities where the damage occurred, the department said.

Huge Corn Supply

The department's crop reporting board listed declines in crop prospects in September as follows:

Cotton 4 per cent, grain sorghums 12 per cent, peanuts 5 per cent, potatoes 2 per cent, sweet potatoes 3 per cent, and smaller reductions for tobacco, buckwheat, apples and sugar cane.

The warm, dry weather was described as favorable for the maturing, harvesting and threshing of grains, beans and late cuttings of hay and a few other crops. Likewise, the weather helped to prevent serious frost damage to corn and other late crops.

The board estimated corn production at 2,532,417,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 2,542,238,000 bushels and a 10-year average of 2,309,674,000 bushels. It also estimated the supply of old corn on farms October 1 at 546,052,000 bushels, by far the largest on record.

Thus, the total supply of corn was indicated at 3,078,469,000 bushels or about 48,000,000 bushels in excess of what Secretary Henry Wallace last month determined the marketing quota level to be. At that time, however, Mr. Wallace estimated the supply would be about 37,000,000 bushels below that level. Officials explained that because subsequent estimates placed the supply above the marketing quota level, the Secretary's decision to hold no refernedum on quotas this year would stand.

Smaller Wheat Crop

The board estimated the wheat crop at 739,445,000 bushels compared with 930,801,000 last year and a 10-year average of 752,952,000. Spring wheat production was placed at 188,735,000 bushels of which 33,144,000 was durum.

Pastures showed a record decline in condition during September to approach the low levels of the 1934 and 1936 drought years. The worst conditions were in the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley.

The September dry weather caused a reduction of 11,384,000 bushels in the grain sorghum crop, the board said. Production was estimated at 87,595,000 bushels compared with last year's crop of 100,816,000 bushels.

The indicated production of fruit was described as sufficient to provide more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of deciduous fruits was expected to be about 15 per cent above last season. Large crops of peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and commercial apples account for most of this increase. The prospective production of citrus fruits for marketing from the fall of 1939 through the early spring months of 1940 was said to be considerably above average, but not so large as the record production of last season.

Supplies of fall vegetables for current consumption and winter storage appear adequate, the board said.

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Sees Capital Dearth

Lionel D. Edie
New York Economist

Says U. S. Service Averted 90 P. C. Of Threatened Strikes

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Labor and management are increasingly making "businesslike, reliable and practical agreements for the solution of mutual problems and future labor relations," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the Controllers' Institute of America convention today.

"Most of these agreements are in writing for greater clarity and mutual responsibility," she said in an outline of the work of the Labor Department's conciliation service.

This service, she asserted, prevented more than 90 per cent of the threatened strikes in the 1939 fiscal year from becoming work stoppages, thus saving 4,750,000 man-days of work. Federal conciliators participated in 3,541 situations involving approximately 1,600,000 workers in every State, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, she added.

"Work along preventive lines is becoming more and more important in the work of the conciliation service," Miss Perkins said. "We are of the opinion that this emphasis on prevention must be continued."

Ellsworth C. Alvord, attorney and tax counsel of Washington, D. C., told the delegates that "the first step in national defense is to place the Federal Government's fiscal affairs on a sound basis," and recommended that Congress have the responsibility for federal expenditures as well as responsibility for revenue legislation.

Mexico Completes Third Oil Barter Deal With Italy

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico has completed a third oil barter deal with Italy whereby it will get 1,000,000 kilograms (about 2,200,000 pounds) of rayon in exchange for petroleum, it was learned recently.

"Italy has been asking all along for more of the better grade oil and our factories have been needing rayon, so it was a mutually advantageous arrangement," said a government official.

Previously Italy and Mexico had concluded one deal for $3,000,000 worth of petroleum for three oil tankships now under construction and another for $2,500,000 worth of oil for 3,600,000 kilograms of rayon.

A sharp increase in oil shipments to Italy had been noted since a Mexican-German barter deal was canceled when ships could not be found to carry oil to Germany because of the European war.

Cancellation of the deal curtailed Mexico's September oil exports. For the first eight months of 1939 they averaged 1,750,000 barrels monthly and in July reached a peak of 2,440,684 barrels. September exports, an informed source said, would run about 1,250,000 barrels.

Jones' Suit Against SEC Dismissed by U. S. Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Edward Jones' $1,000,000 suit against members and former members of the Securities Commission was dismissed in United States District Court, the SEC announced.

In the suit, brought May 23, 1938, Mr. Jones, a New Yorker, asked that amount in damages which he alleged arose out of actions of the commissioners in connection with a stop order proceeding against a registration statement for a proposed oil royalties issue filed by Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones contested the proceeding in the courts, and won his case on a point of law in United States Supreme Court.

Bankers Are Urged to Abandon Appeasement With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Lionel D. Edie, New York economist warned investment bankers at their annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association here to abandon their policy of appeasement with government and to fight for their rights as a matter of patriotic duty to bring to an end the "dead decade" of industrial stagnation.

The industrial plant of the United States is definitely inadequate because of starvation for new capital, Mr. Edie said.

"The time has come for investment bankers to fight or face extinction," Mr. Edie said. "Confronted by a war crisis abroad and a challenge to national defense at home, general realization that industrial progress in the United States has stagnated for the last 10 years will see a determined effort to make investment bankers the goats.

Cites Bottlenecks

"For instance, the railroad industry would be in a frightful jam if forced today to move 1,000,000 freight cars of traffic a week. This great industry is the most serious bottleneck in the whole American economy. More than 40 per cent of its mileage is in some form of default or receivership.

"There are countless bottlenecks in other directions and my personal estimate would be that it would take $25,000,000,000 of new capital to put the capital plant and equipment in shape to afford a decent basis of national defense."

The following popular fallacies about war were enumerated by Mr. Edie:

The idea that its duration will more or less parallel the last war.

The idea that the United States can stay out of a long war.

The idea that the United States can simply stand on the sidelines as a neutral and have a splendid war boom, and that such a boom will save the bankers from their troubles without much effort on their part.

The notion that the United States itself is better prepared for national defense than the last time.

Mr. Edie's view is that the United States will enter the war if it proves to be of long duration. He expressed the opinion that unless peace is negotiated within a few weeks the exhaustion point for the combatants in the current European war will come much sooner than it did in the World War.

Mr. Edie anticipates a program of national defense in the United States on an unprecedented scale but with "hopelessly inadequate preparedness on the economic side."

Mr. Edie pointed out that the nation's growth-trend has averaged 3 to 4 per cent for 150 years, and that in the decade since 1930, the production index has failed to go ahead of the peak of the previous decade for the first time in the nation's history.

Private Financing Drops

"One reason is to be found," he said, "by comparing private financing with government financing during the period. In the decade of the Nineteen-twenties there was $9 of private corporate financing for every $1 of government financing, whereas in the Nineteen-thirties there has been only 30 cents of private financing for each $1 of government financing. Since the New Deal, the average new capital by private financing has been about $600,000,000 annually, against $3,600,000,000 in the previous decade, or about one-sixth as much.

"In 1930 the value of productive plant and equipment of all kinds in this country was about $125,000,000,000. This represented the accumulation of the ages. With obsolescence and depreciation allowed for, it is doubtful if this plant today is any better than it was ten years ago. We are just finishing a dead decade in which stagnation has supplemented progress and dynamic growth has given way to arrested development."

Mr. Edie paid tribute to the efforts of Wendell L. Willkie in fighting not only the battles of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. but of the utility industry in general.

"There are those who say: If you fight you will be crucified. That is what people said to Wendell L. Willkie. But when he put up a fight of courage and honesty, he not only was not crucified, but for the first time even the radical New Deal began to have respect for leadership of the Willkie type. The more supine the business man or banker, the less respect is held for him by intellectual Washington."

Marked Increase in Latin-American Inquiries for Purchase of U. S. Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Indications of awakening interest in the development of two-way trade with Latin-America are seen by the foreign trade bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York in a marked increase in its foreign inquiries for the purchase of American goods. These approximately doubled for Sept. 1939, as compared with the same month last year, the bureau reports through John Lowry, President of the association. It adds that, whereas formerly trade opportunities were divided almost half and half between imports and exports, about 90 per cent of the September inquiries came from those who were seeking to purchase merchandise manufactured in the United States, and that Latin America accounted for 40 per cent of them.

Almost every kind of commodity was included in the requests, the bureau states, virtually all coming on the basis that the war had cut off European markets.

The association is circularizing banks and chambers of commerce in South and Central American trade centers suggesting the possibilities now existing for the development of inter-American trade, and answers thus far received the statement says, show "a growing recognition of the fact . . . in order to insure certainty of delivery, it is desirable to develop contracts with countries which are not tied up in any way with the belligerents."

N. Y. Stock Exchange Plan to 'Sell' Itself Through Advertising

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange is considering a broad program to "sell" the institution to the public through a nation-wide newspaper advertising campaign, it was learned.

If made effective it would mark a departure from previous "educational and informational" activities of the exchange, it was said, in that the members would bear the entire expense.

While the plan is understood to have strong sponsorship within the exchange, it was emphasized its adoption would depend on the general support of members. It was expected a comprehensive outline of the program would be submitted to the membership within the next few weeks.

Whether the members would be asked to underwrite the campaign by contributions or assessments in proportion to their importance in stock exchange activities, or whether the necessary funds would be raised through the imposition of a transactions levy, to be paid by the members, was not disclosed.

The proposed movement exchange circles said is in line with the public relations work which was inaugurated by the new management of the exchange, following the drastic internal reorganization two years ago.

A professed major aim of the exchange executives now functioning under President William Mc C. Martin, Jr., is the dissipation of any adverse public feeling toward the exchange which stemmed from the stock market collapse of October, 1929, and the subsequent revelations of some Wall Street practices during the boom period.

A few months ago the exchange suggested to member firms it would be desirable if they would advertise more actively.

Brazil Benefits by Demand For Tung Oil Substitute

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brazil, the Commerce Department said, has become an inadvertent beneficiary of the Chinese war because it produces a substitute for tung oil.

The oil formerly was widely imported from China as an ingredient for paint and varnish, but the Oriental war has increased the price of it so much that American paint and varnish manufacturers are using increasingly larger quantities of oiticica oil.

Imports of the Brazilian oil this year are expected to reach 20,000,000 pounds, compared with less than 4,000,000 pounds in 1937.

Money Circulation Sets Record High

By the Associated Press

Washington

American money in circulation rose to a record high of $7,292,694,821 during September, the first month of the European war. This amounted to $55.49 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The total compares with $7,171,434,321 at the end of August and $6,622,249,018 a year ago.

Home Building Is Up 30 P. C. in Last Week of September

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said that applications for construction of new houses under the FHA program were 30 per cent greater in the last week of September than in the like week of 1938.

During the month, he said in a broadcast address, more than 10,500 new small homes were started under FHA inspection, 2,000 ahead of the same month last year.

Mr. McDonald expressed the opinion that this was a good time to build or buy.

"While our studies do not indicate any marked increase in prices in the near future, nevertheless we do not look forward to any reductions," he said.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that nearly 194,000 new family dwelling units were built in cities over 10,000 population during the first eight months of this year.

The homes represented an increase of 38.3 per cent over the comparable period in 1938 and cost $701,160,800.

Urban residential construction in August was valued at $105,491,600, 23.2 per cent greater than in July and 35 per cent greater than in August, 1938.

Aeronautic Exports Make a New Monthly High of $12,136,845

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States' aeronautic exports, the Department of Commerce reported, reached a record monthly high of $12,136,845 in August.

More than 75 per cent of exported planes, engines, parts and accessories went to two countries, England and France, both of which had placed large military aircraft orders before the outbreak of war.

Exports for the first eight months of 1939 reached $70,186,620, which was 43 per cent above the same period in 1938 and 3 per cent above the total of $68,227,689 for the full year of 1938.

The August total was 14 per cent above the previous high mark of June, 1939, it was 34 per cent above July's figure and 126 per cent above that of August, 1938.

During last August, France bought 57 planes at a cost of $1,792,862; 129 engines at $1,239,750 and parts and accessories to a grand total of $4,601,260. Purchases by the United Kingdom totalled $5,221,926, including 44 planes at $3,231,661 and 50 engines at $357,500. No other country purchased as much as $1,000,000 worth of aircraft. Canada, third largest buyer spent $698,016 in August.

Record Copper Sales During September

NEW YORK (AP)—Needs of the nation's fast moving industrial machine accounted for sale of 183,627 tons of refined copper in September, the highest monthly turnover on record, figures released indicated.

The new peak was established, copper men said, despite the fact producers of copper had done business during part of the month on the basis of allocating sales in an effort to dampen the buying urge of some over-enthusiastic customers.

Previous high mark was established in July this year when 183,151 tons changed hands. These figures cover sales to domestic users only.

Listed Stocks Up Sharply in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The war boom in the New York Stock Exchange during September boosted the value of listed shares by $5,787,811,000, a compilation by the exchange disclosed.

One of the largest monthly increases in recent years it raised the total value of the 1,228 stock issues to $47,440,476,682 as of Sept. 30. Average market value of stocks was lifted to $33.15 from $29.12 at the end of August.

In August the total value was cut down sharply by selling inspired by the cycle of European crises.

Nat'l Automotive Fibres Stock Offered Publicly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of 200,000 shares of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., 6 per cent cumulative convertible $10 par value preferred stock is being offered publicly by a banking group headed by Reynolds & Co., at a price of $11 per share. Offering is being made by means of a prospectus.

Associated with Reynolds & Co. in the offering are Schwabacher & Co., Laurence M. Marks Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., A. C. Allyn and Company Incorporated, Cray, McFawn & Petter, Ball, Coons & Company, Burr & Company, Inc., and Grubbs, Scott and Company.

The new preferred stock is convertible into common stock of the company on a share for share basis. The company reported earnings of $442,508 after taxes for the six months ended June 30, 1939, or 89 cents per share on the common stock.

The company is one of the leading suppliers of interior trim for passenger cars, and is located at Oakland, Calif.

Prince Elected President Of Ice Cream Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the convention of the National Association of Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers held here, Earl Prince, Sterling, Ill., was elected president. Other new officers are Ivan Borley, Saginaw, Mich., first vice-president; Russell Brown, Cortland, N. Y., second vice-president; F. Yoars, New Orleans, third vice-president, and D. H. Shaw, Danville, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

New directors are R. A. Sullivan, Battle Creek, Mich.; Russell Brown, Cortland, N. Y.; George Miller, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Don Hansen, Geneva, Ohio, and C. L. Bridgeman, Duluth, Minn.

At the directors' meeting preceding the annual election, Irving Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio, was named chairman of a committee on ice cream standards which will co-operate with a similar committee of ice cream wholesalers in working out suitable standards and labeling to meet the requirements of the amended Food and Drug Act.

U. S. Exports Up Due to British, French Purchasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Expansion in United States' exports in August was largely as a result of increased purchases by England and France, according to the Department of Commerce. Exports during August totaled $250,839,000 compared with $230,790,000 in the like month a year ago.

Exports in the first eight months of this year were valued at $1,896,322,000, against $2,049,112,000 to Aug. 31, 1938. Recessions occurred in all trade areas in spite of increases to a few countries, notably a gain of 26 per cent in exports to France and of 29 per cent to Sweden.

Because of the decrease of shipments to Canada and Cuba exports to North American countries declined; exports to South America dropped, particularly in the case of Argentina; decreased purchases by Japan cut down the Asiatic export total.

Shipments to France

Shipments to France in August were better by almost $14,000,000 than in August, 1938, and reached the highest aggregate value since October, 1930. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by approximately $8,000,000.

Improvement in export trade with Britain and France resulted largely from increases in the quantities and value of raw cotton, refined copper, aluminum and aircraft consigned to those countries during August.

The majority of important markets for United States merchandise registered increases. These included Canada and Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela, Belgium, Norway, Poland and Sweden, as well as to France and the United Kingdom. British India, China, the Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands and the Union of South Africa in their respective geographic spheres.

During August decreases were reported in export trade with Cuba, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Japan, and Australia, as well as with the West Indies and the West Coast countries of South America.

Recessions were particularly heavy in the cases of Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Exports from the Nnited States to Germany in August, last year, were valued at $12,000,000, while in August, 1939, they were only $7,000,000; exports to Russia in August, 1938, were valued at $7,000,000 and in August, this year, at $4,000,000.

Imports Increase

There were general increases in August imports from foreign countries in comparison with 1938. Imports in August of this year were valued at $175,756,000 compared with $165,516,000 in August, 1938. Heavier requirements for crude materials by United States industry were an important factor in the cumulative rise in imports during the period from January to August of this year. On the other hand, increased purchases of cattle and of certain grains and feeds, as well as of nickel, from Canada and in purchases of textiles from the United Kingdom figured prominently in larger receipts from two principal sources of United States imports.

Among leading suppliers of products imported into the United States, only Cuba, Sweden and Germany (including the countries it absorbed this year) sent substantially smaller shipments to this country during the first eight months of 1939 than in the corresponding months of 1938.

Imports from Chile, Colombia, Italy and the Philippine Islands also were reduced below the levels of the first eight months of 1938, but by relatively small margins.

U. S. Steel Shipments Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. in September advanced to 985,030 tons from 803,822 in August, a gain of 181,208. September shipments were 407,364 tons more than September, 1938, total of 577,666.

For the year to date shipments amounted to 6,858,427 tons, a gain of 2,270,203 from 4,588,224 in the comparable 1938 stretch.

The September shipments were the largest for any month since the same month in 1937 when they totaled 1,047,962 tons.

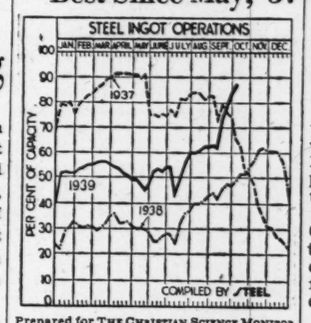
Pere Marquette Plans New Car Ferry for Lake Fleet

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Pere Marquette Railroad advertised for bids on a new car ferry to operate in Lake Michigan. This will be the first addition to the P. M. car ferry fleet since 1929, when the City of Saginaw and the City of Flint were bought at approximately $1,250,000 each.

Concerns invited to submit bids were the American Ship Building Co., the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co., the Great Lakes Engineering Works, and the Toledo Shipbuilding Co.

Delivery must be made within 11 months after bids close Nov. 20. Pere Marquette operates seven freight and passenger ferries on Lake Michigan between Ludington, Mich., and Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Kewaunee, Wis., as well as two ferries in Detroit-Windsor service.

Steel Operations Best Since May, '37



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rising for the fourth consecutive week, steel ingot operations reached 87.5 per cent of capacity for the week ended October 7, the magazine Steel reported. This is a rise of 3.5 points over last week, and is the highest operating rate recorded since May 1937.

Exchange Offer To Stockholders In du Pont Firm

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The board of directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company has authorized offering to holders of debenture stocks one and one-eighth shares of preferred stock $4.50 cumulative in exchange for each share of debenture stock outstanding. The exchange offer will expire at the close of business Oct. 24, 1939.

The offer is subject to the provision that if holders of two-thirds or more of the debenture stock accept the exchange, the offer will be binding upon the company and the exchange of shares will be made as of the close of business Oct. 25, 1939; if less than two-thirds accept the offer, it will be optional with the company whether or not the exchange of shares will be made.

If the exchange is made, debenture shares not exchanged for preferred stock will be redeemed Jan. 25, 1940 at $125 a share and accumulated dividends. Debenture shares exchanged and redeemed and any held in the treasury will be retired and stockholders will be asked at the next annual meeting to authorize an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to eliminate all reference to the debenture stock.

Says AAA Postponed Any Plan to Reduce Cuban Sugar Tariff

OGDEN, Utah (AP)— H. A. Benning, President of the United States Beet Sugar Association, believes the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has—at least temporarily — postponed any plan to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar imports.

Mr. Benning, who returned from Washington, said this reduction appeared imminent last week.

"Cuba withdrew from the U. S. sugar market immediately upon the beginning of hostilities in Europe," Mr. Benning noted:

"They undoubtedly felt that their withdrawal would sky-rocket sugar prices as they did during the last world war, when they were able to obtain as high as 24 cents per pound for their sugar."

He pointed out, however, that large surpluses of beet sugar and Puerto Rican and continental cane sugar had been sufficient to meet the heavy demand and prices "have not been exorbitantly high."

Had other sugar producers followed Cuba's example, Mr. Benning said, prices now would be "very much higher."

He said Cuba was holding 1,000,000 tons of sugar for marketing, attempting to move it at the expense of Amreican taxpayers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Fast selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-folder $1 Box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. P-35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery. Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. 8.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fad! 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 919 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 5c for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept 40 Rochester, N Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Wide selection 1 to 6-room apartments, $25-$75; many in modern restricted elevator buildings within short walking distance of The Mother Church. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Ave.; Ken. 8335; auto service.

BROOKLINE, MASS. HR. COOLIDGE CORNER
Unusual 7-rm. heated Apt., excellent condition; restricted; owner management; by appointment. TRO. 2440.
DUDLEY AND BORLAND

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

DANCING

THE PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th Street, N. Y. City
CORRECT POSTURE
BALL ROOM DANCING
Modern Creative Dancing for Children
Tap and Ballet

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Alterations, sewing of every description; work done home or out; reasonable rates. Phone Fordham 7-6294 (N. Y. C.).

TAILORING, remodeling, altering at reasonable prices. ERNA M. FERLANTI, 50 Church St., above Hahne's, Montclair, N. J. Mont. 2-8947.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
480 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2880

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WILL dispose of one-half Saturday evening Boston Symphony series, 2 tickets. Box J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

AUBURNDALE, MASS. Ideal location, modern 7-rm. insulated house; 2 baths with extra lavatory; oil heat, garage, large yard; near transportation. By appointment, TRO. 2440.
DUDLEY AND BORLAND

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 6971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

PROTESTANT housekeeper, scrupulously clean, to do general work; good cook, small family, good home, moderate wages. Lon. 7319 (Mass.).

WOMAN for routine clerical and stenographic work in purchasing department in Boston; furnish full information with application. Write Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER, N. Y. — Two persons will share to desirable couple, comfortable country home; use of five furnished rooms, oil burner, all conveniences; pleasant for winter; car necessary. Write Box B-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Warm home, delightful atmosphere for rest and study; excellent food; loving care if needed. 769 Washington Street. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES TO LET

7-ROOM house, 2 baths, walled-in garden, garage, oil heat. North 0307. (Washington, D. C.).

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 3128

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of the Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1916 Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Grand Central District—Practitioner's light, attractive office—morning hours. Write Box S-46, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER home, delightful home for Christian Scientists; rooms, private baths; breakfasts; also small apt. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, S. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report: 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office 500 Fifth Ave., N Y C LO 5-6600

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY 15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors Newton—Wellesley—Weston Massachusetts

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1504 555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

ROOM and BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 38 Webster St., Suite 2—Room, with meals optional, in quiet family. Aspinwall 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Outside rooms with bath and shower; reasonable rent; convenient, quiet location, 1 min. subway; elevator. Tel. Com. 8962.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent; trans. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water and large closet. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet house, large rooms, some private bath, kitchenette; meals optional; parking. LON. 8697, 69 Summit Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for a woman in apt. house., convenient to cars; home privileges. Tel. TRO 6607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room, well furnished, convenient location; suitable for gentlemen; meals optional. TRO. 1935.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

307 Huntington Avenue, Boston Opposite Y. M. C. A.

ROOMS (All With Bath) $1.50 and up

Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C.—Share my two-room furnished apt., or rent room at $5.00 weekly; also consider sublease $55.00 monthly. MARGUERITTE SPAULDING, 408 E. 64th Street.

N. Y. C., W. 55th—Exceptional room, private bath, sunny, restricted modern building. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 545 W. 111 St. (Broadway) 7-E—Attractive double; near bath; sunny single; water; refined atmosphere. NEWBY.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

N. Y. C. 431 Riverside Drive (115th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SUPPLY friends, associates, beautiful guaranteed hosiery, silk slips, cotton novelty; free hosiery repair; commissions. Livingston, 261 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY HAN. 9600, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires position as housekeeper, in gentleman's home or adult family. Phone Weymouth 2349-M. Box J-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RETURNING soon to St. Petersburg, Fla.; desires companion-chauffeur position. ETHEL FARLEY, Farley, Mass.

WIDELY experienced social, literary, business secretary; accustomed directing servants, entertaining, in large establishment, managing household harmoniously; best references; free to go anywhere Box L-153, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

KENNETH HUMES Westfield, New Jersey Pianist—Organist—Teacher 214 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-4674

ORGAN, theory or piano taught by accomplished musician. Tel. UNiversity 4-8332. Write 609 West 115th St. (Apt. 4-B), N. Y. C.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

CASH PAID FOR USED TYPEWRITERS ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED

GIRL companion between the ages of 11 and 12 to live with family in Brookline, Mass.; no expense for boarding child. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cake Cupboard

Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes

52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.

MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.

75-77 CENTRAL AVE. Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your Fire and Automobile INSURANCE SEE E. V. Starkweather Agent and Broker 63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES *Personal Attention to Details*

BOND LAUNDRIES

We invite your inspection any day 317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

ARUS

CLEANERS-DYERS-FURRIERS *Remodeling and Glazing of Furs* Extensive Alterations *Profit by Our 30 Years' Experience* 299 Park Ave. OR. 2-2659 *We Call For and Deliver*

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

MARGRET HILLYER Formerly of 28 New Street, Newark Now With Jane Engel WILLIAM and PROSPECT STS. *custom made hats*

ELIZABETH

E. D. ARNOLD INC. *Featuring* Tred Step Shoes, $3.65 1158 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Rose's Beauty Salon *Specializing in Permanent Waves* Beauty Culture in All Its Branches 311 Morris Avenue Elizabeth, N. J. Phone EL. 2-6591

In Union County It's E. P. Birkholz COAL CO. COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL $1 per ton Budget Plan 26 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J. Phone El 3-1610—1611 Tel. Eliz. 2-9165

Paul Hungelmann, Inc. CANDY SHOPPE *Specializing in Home Made Candies and Ice Cream* We Deliver 260 Morris Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS *Jewelers* Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise 164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women Florsheim Shoes for Men Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman Department Store for Men, Women and Children HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE *All Merchandise Guaranteed* 337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE CASUALTY FIRE BONDS JOHN ROSAMOND 768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J. Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3598

George Fangmann, Inc. Est. 1890 *COKE, COAL, OIL* 262-266 New York Avenue Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

LOUIS MIGDOLL *Eletrical Contractor and House Wiring* Lighting Fixtures and Appliances Sold on FHA Plan 219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL *Plumbing Heating and Tinning* Repairing Promptly Attended To 3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Dromedary Products

Ginger Bread Mix 20c pkg.
Date Nut Bread 2 for 25c
Fudge Frosting...13c pkg.
A New Product, Master Cake Mix.....19c pkg.

177 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE SO. 2-4300

Electric Shop *Radio Service*

JOHN H. OSMUN *House Paint and Artists' Materials* 179 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN "Four Square" Esso Station Tires Batteries Accessories ALFRED HARTLIEB, *Prop.* Springfield Avenue, Corner Pierson Road SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081 Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPLEGATE FARM *Guernsey Milk* *Ice Cream* *A Complete Dairy Service* See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th 616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD! *Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere* The Wedgwood Cafeteria 20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO., INC. AWNINGS, SHADES and VENETIAN BLINDS Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Custom Made Permanent Waves WILLIAMS *The Hairdresser* 24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Delicious Meals THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE 80 Church St., Montclair Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe Croquignole Permanent Wave $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00 42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza) PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914 SILVERSMITHS Formerly with Tiffany 20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

A GOOD RULE: *when you need* Fall Housekeeping Supplies TOOLS OR PAINT Visit or Telephone Phones: Mtc. 2-3210—2-3211 MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc. 223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, New Jersey

"AMERICAN EXCLUSIVE" Bright, Sheer Wool Dresses *to answer the burning question "What Under My Fur Jacket?"* The Primrose Shop 461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2505

HENRY BECKER & SON, Inc. *"Exclusively"* Grade "A" Dairy Products Delivered in Montclair, The Oranges, Summit, Short Hills and adjoining towns. Established 1880 Roseland, N. J. Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000

Fine Jewelry HENKE'S, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1889 Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery Silver HATS Ready-Made and to Order *Agents for Dobbs Hats* 40 Church Street

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO. CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887 Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

E. L. SCHWARZWAELDER *Decorators and Painters* Upholstering, Cabinet Work, Refinishing, Draperies, Venetian Blinds 14 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J. TELEPHONE MARKET 2-3128

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE! When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it. LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING CRESCENT LAUNDRY HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

ENNA JETTICK *Shoes for Women* $5 to $6 *Sold Exclusively in Orange by* B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Austin's MILLINERY *Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.* 1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J. 219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

It pays to shop at ENGELS INCORPORATED *Orange's Leading Dept. Store* 239-241 Main St. OR 3-2243

SOUTH ORANGE

South Orange Painting Service Better Class Painting and Decorating JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor* 329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

Star Tailoring Co. Ladies' Tailors and Furriers *Remodeling a Specialty* 22 Valley St. SO-2-1962

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

Painter and Decorator J. SCHNEIDER 226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500 West Orange Motors, Inc. *Authorized Ford Agency* New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes 85 MAIN STREET

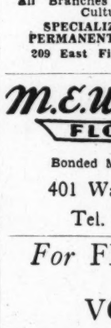
PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRY BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM Fresh from Our Own Farm *Also* Grade A Milk and Dairy Products 205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562 PLAINFIELD, N. J.

IN PLAINFIELD At All Times and in Every Season We Can Meet the Need ROSENBAUM'S *Plainfield's Metropolitan Store*

Open Thursdays to 9 Close Saturdays at 6 TEPPER'S Plainfield, N. J.



LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING ZORIC Dry Cleaning No Fading No Shrinkage It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc. PLAINFIELD 6-2640

VAN ARSDALE'S Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver Selby's Arch Preserver *"The Centre of the Business Centre"*

Robert Lipton, Inc. *Jewelers* 206 West Front Street EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269 Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Answeredst (Ps. 138:3) — Not *an'-serdst*; sound it with three syllables, *an'-ser-edst.*

Assiduously—*A-sid'-u-us-lih* (*a* as in account, *i*'s short, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short).

The assiduous worker is one who literally sits close to his work; for the word comes to us from the Latin roots *ad*, "to, near," and *sedere*, "to sit," *assiduus* having been used in the sense of "sitting down to; applying closely to." The person who works assiduously, perseveres with diligence.

Note that a man who works industriously may work quite as hard as the one who works assiduously, but he may shift from one employment to another. The assiduous man does not leave his task until it is finished.

Buckler (Ps. 18:2)—*Bukk'-ler.*

Bucklers were small shields, of varying shapes and sizes. They allowed the combatant more freedom of action than did the heavy shield, and their principal use was in parrying blows.

Compass (verb)—*Kum'-pass.*

This word, from Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," is usually used in three related senses: (1) "to go entirely around" ("Ye shall compass the city seven times"); (2) "to inclose on all sides" ("Mercy shall compass him about"); and (3) "to bring about or accomplish" ("He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin").

Dissolution — *Diss-o-lu'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable; and don't fear that the audience will fall out of their seats if you pronounce the third syllable *loo*).

The root meaning of "dissolution" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose") may be said to be "a process of breaking down"—that is, "disintegration, decay, lapsing into ruin."

Foreheads (Rev. 14:1) — The leading dictionaries agree in recording the *o* short (as in fodder) and in eliding the *h*, *fahr'-edz* (the *ah* being only an approximation of the short o sound).

Guillotined — This word, which suggests the severing of the head from the body by means of the guillotine (*gill'-o-teen*), a heavy blade falling from a height down vertical grooves, is pronounced with principal accent on the final syllable, *gill-o-teend'* (secondary accent on first syllable).

"Horn of my salvation" (Ps. 18:2) —The word "horn" is commonly found in the Old Testament, and occasionally in the New (cf. Luke 1:69), in its figurative sense of "power"; and it has been defined as "an emblem of strength or power derived from the offensive weapons of some animals" (Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible).

Mark (Rev. 15:2) — The Greek *charagma* suggests a stamp, as of a badge of servitude.

Misconstrue — The latest Webster's has wisely recorded a shifting of the accent from the second syllable to the third (secondary accent on the first).

"Number of his name" (Rev. 15:2)—The reference is to Rev. 13:18, the "number" being 666; and the name "Neron Ceasar" in Hebrew characters makes the number 666.

Probation—*Pro-bay'-shun.*

This word is derived from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and inasmuch as this in turn is traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent," we are assured that the primary significance of *probare* was "to prove (or judge) the goodness of a thing."

Probation, then, may be regarded as an opportunity given to one to measure up to the best; it is a time of proving—of demonstration.

Strengthenedst (Ps. 138:3)—Not *streng'-th'ndst*; sound it as three syllables, *streng'-th'n-edst.*

Transition — Preferably *tranzish'-un.*

Gradualness or lack of abruptness seems to be the essence of a transition (Latin *transitus*, "a passing over"). For example, the speaker who makes a transition from one subject to another, does it best when he blends the one into the other, just as a capable musician, by delicate modulations, changes keys without changing modes.

Vice versa—*Vi'-se* (*i* long, *e* as in create) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in urn, *o* as in sofa).

"(1), (2)" — Cardinal numbers are usually to be read as cardinals ("one," "two," etc.); but when they are used to indicate order or sequence, they are preferably read as ordinals ("first," "second").

Dogs of Our Day

Wide World

Rough Collie

Some years ago the rough collie was known as the Scottish collie or Scotch collie. Today the rough collie, with his long silky coat, is not so plentiful as he was when known by his earlier name.

The collie is a beautiful and dignified animal. His Roman nose and narrow skull have been produced through specialized breeding, which leaves little likeness of his Scottish sheepherder ancestor.

The present family of collies vary in coloring. However, a good specimen must have a white collar and a harlequin face. Pure white is allowed. His height should be about 24 inches, and his weight should be from 45 to 60 pounds. His proud carriage and rich coloring make him a decorative companion. He is brave and fearless and a valuable watchdog.

Golden Age of Pure Music

The years of 1750-1827 mark the magnificent period of the development of the sonata, symphony, string quartet, and other types of classical instrumental music given to the world by a series of great composers ending with Beethoven.

A Verse for Today . . .

There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear.—I JOHN 4:18.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between a Frog and a Toad?

The frogs and toads comprise the order of Salientia, or jumping amphibians. Amphibians are creatures that are at home both on land and in the water. There are approximately 1,500 species of frogs and toads.

The typical frog differs from the typical toad in many ways. The frog is more fond of the water than the toad and has feet well webbed for active swimming. The toad, on the other hand, is largely a terrestrial creature, living on dry land except during the mating season, when it lays its eggs in the water.

The frog usually has a smooth green skin, which camouflages it from its enemies when in the water. The toad is inclined to have a rough dark-colored skin, which serves the useful purpose of making him look like a clod of dirt as he squats in the garden or field. Many toads burrow in the ground during the daylight hours, coming out at dusk to feed.

The toad is the one whose back is likely to be studded with warts. These warts are formed by the enlargement of the skin's vascular protuberances, which afterward become covered over with hardened skin. They are part of the animal's natural physical makeup, just as are its protruding eyes.

The frog further differs from the toad in having the more powerful hind legs and being more

agile. The toad is usually squat and heavy in construction—some varieties get about by crawling rather than leaping, as the frog does. Frogs have been known to jump vertically as much as 20 times their own height and 50 times their own length in a horizontal direction.

Incidentally, the common "horned toad" of the western part of the United States is not a toad at all, but rather a kind of lizard. There is, however, a true horned toad (**Ceratophrys cornuta**) of South America, which gets its name from a peculiar little protuberance or "horn" over each eye. —W. P. Keasbey.

Farming on the Level

Contour farming, better known as strip cropping, has become America's answer to the question of how to get the most out of sloping lands.

Solid Comfort

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

Complete Relaxation Behind the Bars

Daily Quotation

IF THOU must needs have revenge of thy enemy, forgive him and enjoy it.—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

A Noble Thought

One of the contemporaries of George Eliot relates that during a conversation with the great author, a vase toppled on a near-by table, and the novelist quickly and unconsciously put out her hand to stop its fall.

"I hope," said she, replacing it, "that the time will come when we shall instinctively hold up the man or the woman who begins to fall, as naturally and unconsciously as we arrest a piece of furniture or an ornament."

In Lighter Vein

How About Making It Daily?

As things stand overseas, the question arises whether two Thanksgivings in America will be enough!

Hope

On this earthly
Microcosm
May each "ism" be
A "wasm."

Child's Work

Teacher: "How old is your father?"

Tommy: "Thirty-eight, sir."

Teacher: "Well, I must give you homework more suited to his age."—Grit.

Ahem!

"You say you are from Brooklyn? That would make you a Brooklynite, wouldn't it? By the way, may I have another piece or two of your candy?"

"Certainly. And you say you are from Paris?"

And His Time?

"What did the critics say about that young artist's pictures?"

"They were not in complete agreement. One said, 'A pity to waste the canvas' and the other, 'A pity to waste the paint.'"—Sie und Er.

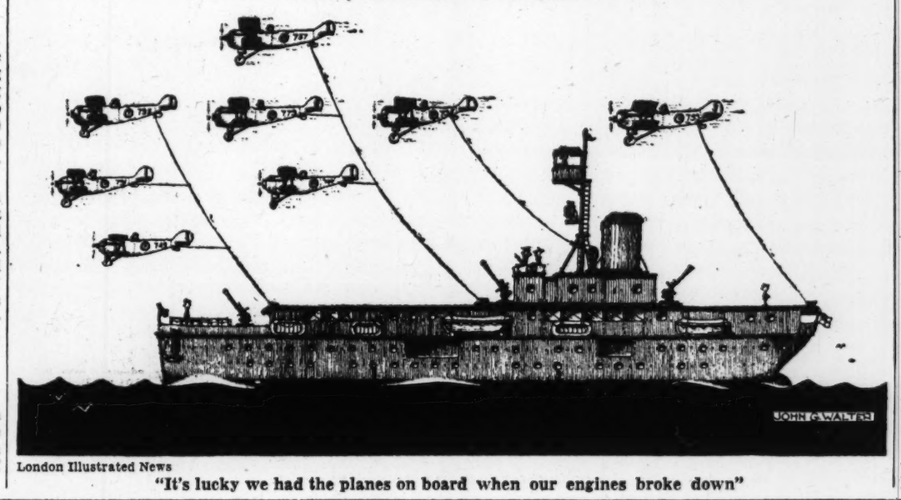
Wrong Place

An enthusiastic young recruit went on parade with a tiny Union Jack pinned on his tunic.

The sergeant-major could not believe his eyes, but, making allowance for the youth and keenness of the lad, and suppressing his natural emotions with an obvious effort, he said not unkindly:

"Look here, my lad, you try to remember you're in the British Army now. We don't want none o' yer blinkin' patriotism here!"—Dundee People's Journal.

The World of Humor



London Illustrated News

"It's lucky we had the planes on board when our engines broke down"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Lawrence, Kan.

One night fire gutted the room occupied by a student at the University of Kansas, destroying two cameras and other photographic equipment with which the student was working his way through school.

Two weeks later the adviser to men at the University called the student into his office and presented him with a new $160 camera, the gift of anonymous friends and classmates. In making the presentation, the dean said, "Friends are your best social security."

Because of the kindness of his friends, the student is now able to continue his education.

Party Fun

Pan America

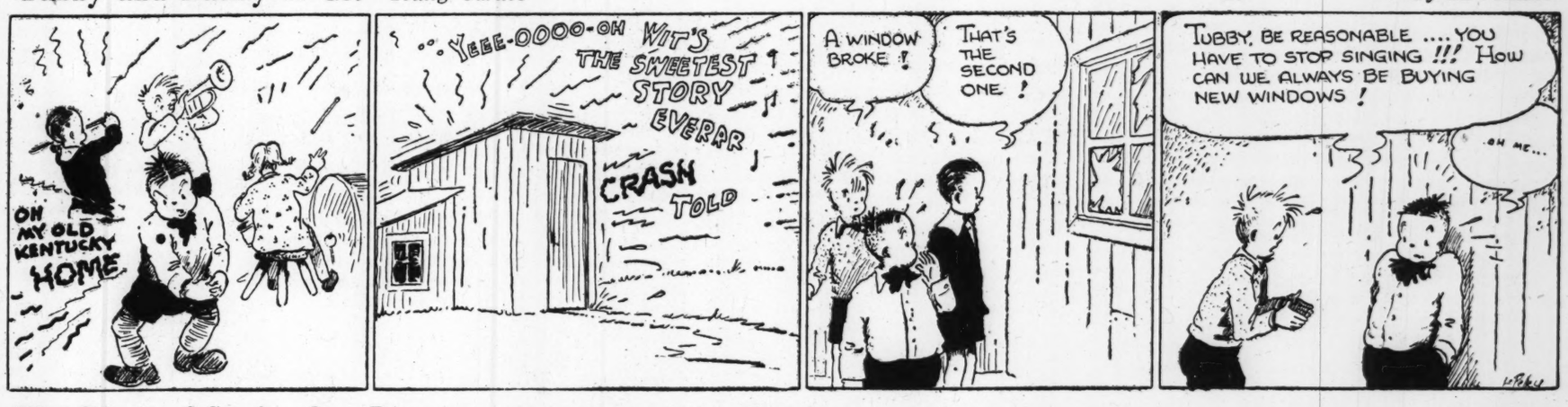
Each player is given a sheet of paper, across the top of which the words "Animal," "Vegetable," and "Mineral" are written as column headings. Written vertically below these down the left side of the sheet are the words "North and South America." Both headings and vertical letters should be well spaced.

The players are instructed to write opposite each letter, and under its own heading, the names of animals (birds, fish and reptiles), vegetables (trees, flowers fruits), and minerals (gems and metals) found in the Americas. This will take some thought for while several of the letters are used more than once, there must be no duplication of words, and no inclusion of creatures of things definitely native to other continents.

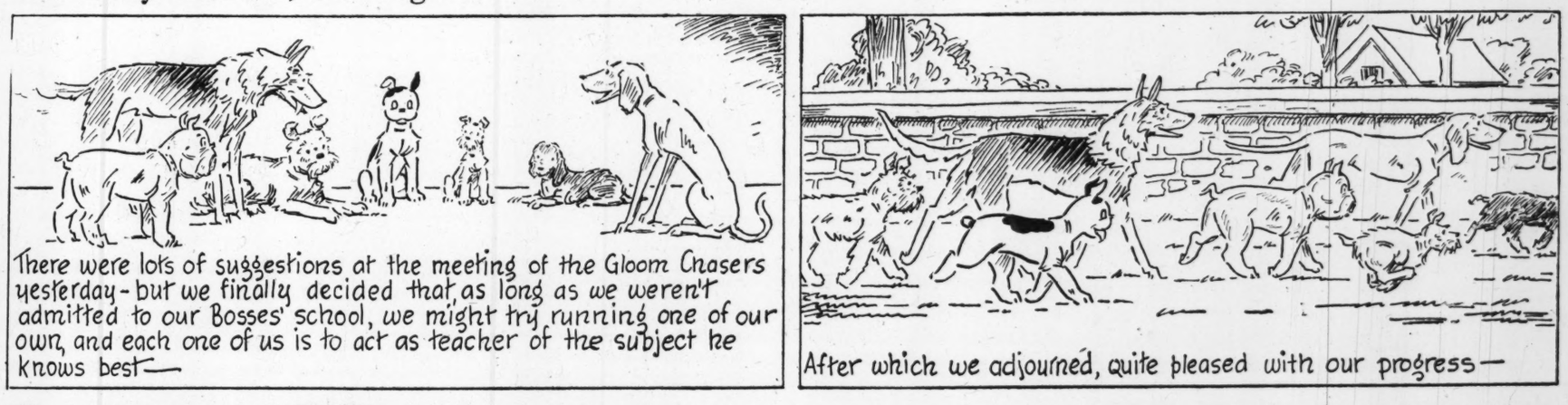
At the end of a given time the player having the most nearly complete list of words, reads aloud from his paper, and if his selections pass unchallenged by the other player, he is declared the winner.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Young Caruso*

By LE PELLEY


OH MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME
YEEE-OOOO-OH WIT'S THE SWEETEST STORY EVERR TOLD
CRASH
A WINDOW BROKE !
THAT'S THE SECOND ONE !
TUBBY, BE REASONABLE .... YOU HAVE TO STOP SINGING !!! HOW CAN WE ALWAYS BE BUYING NEW WINDOWS !
OH ME...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Gloom Chasers' (?) Academy*


There were lots of suggestions at the meeting of the Gloom Chasers yesterday - but we finally decided that as long as we weren't admitted to our Bosses' school, we might try running one of our own, and each one of us is to act as teacher of the subject he knows best—
After which we adjourned, quite pleased with our progress—

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Duck of the Hour*

By THE HAGERS

GROCERY
A STRANGE DUCK PASSED, AND AT HIS FEET, THE DUCKLINGS TRAILED HIM DOWN THE STREET.
IN TOM PINTAIL'S THEY WENT, THEN OUT; THE DUCK THEY FOLLOWED ALL ABOUT.
HE DIDN'T STOP TO ASK THEM WHY, BUT I DID WHEN THE THREE WENT BY.
"WHO IS THIS DUCK THAT YOU PURSUE?" "THE FOOTBALL COACH AT DRAKEVILLE 'U'!"

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Beyond War

There is a remarkable quality in the address which Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, delivered to the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York on Tuesday night. It is the long-range foresight of a man who has seen wars come and go and who remembers that, whatever their havoc and sorrow, humanity will sooner or later pick up the thread of its true tasks, the working out of a better living.

It takes a clear eye at this time to see beyond war to the period of reconstruction which must inevitably follow. Yet it is to just that period that Mr. Hull looks. And he looks with the faith of a man who has spent most of a long career in the service of one idea—to help make commerce freer among all nations and particularly with the United States.

The war does not dim his faith in that policy. It postpones for a time a part of its possible application. But it gives point to the warning he has issued for several years that goods must cross boundaries or armies will. In a sense, the naval blockades which now attempt to drive shipping from the seas around Northern Europe only intensify the trend of trade barriers, tariffs, quotas, and embargoes, which have been rising since the last war.

Sometime, trade must be made freer. Nations which feel themselves hemmed in must have access to materials and markets. Nations able to buy must be willing to receive goods. Business men have foreseen more clearly this time the post-war collapse which must take the profits out of most war trade. Students of the terms of peace almost uniformly agree that fuller opportunity for exchange of goods and services must be one of the essentials. The more generally this is seen, the shorter need be any war, which only delays the working out of solutions that would improve the world's living.

A Finnish-Swedish Link

Preparation of Finland's fleet to transport soldiers and munitions to the Aaland Islands should these be threatened by Russia is another sign of the determination of the Scandinavian neutrals to defend their neutrality with arms if need be. During the Czechoslovakian crisis in 1938 both Finland and Sweden were reported ready to act together to defend the Aaland Islands.

The importance of these islands arises from their strategic position in the Baltic, halfway between Finland and Sweden. After the World War the League of Nations decreed that—though they were inhabited by Swedish-speaking people and had belonged to Sweden until Russia acquired them in 1809—they should be neutralized under League protection. For years this produced what has been described as a vacuum in the Baltic naval situation, a problem which for both Finland and Sweden became more serious with the decline of League prestige. In the event of war a belligerent could land troops, fortify the islands, and thus menace neighboring countries.

Finland felt this possibility keenly. It approached Sweden, and these two countries agreed upon fortification of the islands and the training of the inhabitants to defend themselves. This decision made news early in 1939, the year in which the eventuality of such concern to Finland and Sweden was to materialize. A move by Finland to defend the islands may well be a signal for Sweden to take similar action.

Springboard in Washington

Solicitation of propaganda funds from the office of a member of Congress has disturbing possibilities, as Clifton A. Woodrum, Representative from Virginia, pointed out Monday in an attack on the activities of Hamilton Fish, Representative from New York, as head of the National Committee to Keep America Out of Foreign Wars.

It should not be necessary, he asserted, for a member of Congress "to ask for public contributions to make his views known to the American people." Particularly improper does it become if, as is charged, an official Congressional office address is used as the headquarters of an unofficial committee and the congressional frank is used to carry appeals in the mail. Whatever the purpose of such an organization, its methods are open to question.

Congress long has complained of the tactics of pressure groups which engage in propaganda designed to deluge congressional desks with mail in behalf of special causes, but these have had at least the grace to maintain separate offices downtown in Washington and have seldom become personal organs of a particular member of the legislative establishment.

Possibly the first step in that direction was taken when former Senator Huey Long used his national prestige to campaign for contributions to the organization fostering his "Share-the-Wealth" movement. A similar, contemporary tie-up exists in the organization of American Vindicators, headed by Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina and his congressional secretary. Designed to support the Senator's bills against aliens, the organization has a headquarters close to the Capitol, and until recently a notice on the door referred inquiries to the Senator's office.

Congress might well look into some regulation of the connection of its members with fund-raising propaganda organizations.

Investments in Friendship

The success of the Boston Police Department's station-house Halloween parties in keeping mischievous youngsters off the streets last year has resulted in even more enterprising plans for this year. Other American communities may see an opportunity in this example.

Eighty per cent fewer emergency calls, little property damage, and no automobile accidents involving children was the record of last October 31 in Boston. This year Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has instructed his captains to hold parties in large halls since the station houses were overcrowded a year ago.

The Boston Commissioner and his "brass-buttoned boys" deserve high praise for their constructive efforts. There is evidence that such movements to win the confidence and co-operation of youth are worth while. The Halloween parties and the Junior Police summer camps for boys from the slum areas, which tend to create a friendly feeling between the "gangs" and the "cops," are apparently making headway toward solving the juvenile delinquency problem.

Votes for Children

A novel proposal was made this summer by S. C. Williamson, author of "The English Tradition in the World," that votes should be given to children.

This is far from being a frivolous suggestion. Mr. Williamson points out that a criticism is often leveled at democracy that the interests of posterity are likely to be neglected. But at least it is not impossible that the recently born should have their interests expressed at the polls. It is not, of course, suggested that babies should be wheeled in perambulators to the polling-booths and should affix their marks to the candidates of their choice. Their parents or legal guardians would represent them (in England, the father voting for the first child, the mother for the second, and so on).

The effect of such an extension of the franchise would obviously be to increase the votes of the parents. The objection that this would result in plural voting is met by the answer that at present the children's vital interest in the future of the country is not represented. Who is so capable of studying these interests as the parent, or will be more solicitous of their welfare?

But the point will still be pressed—the system, however otherwise justifiable, would give one man, a parent, more than one vote and weight the expression of his individual will against that of a childless man. But if there is anything to be said for weighting one man's vote against another, is it not in the case of a citizen who has accepted the greater responsibilities, and is immediately conscious of obligations to others than himself—duties in this case to the coming generation?

It is arguable that the vote of the child, thus recorded, would tend to balance the irresponsible vote of inexperienced youth. There are many other considerations, besides these, which would have to be borne in mind. But Mr. Williamson's point is worth examining. It deserves to be pursued and investigated in all its bearings.

Among those to receive the Roosevelt Medal this year is Maj. Gen. Frank T. McCoy, U. S. A., retired, who is described as "an embodiment of the selfless public servant working for his country without fanfare or consideration of reward." The "real McCoy."

It took fourteen tons of mothballs to prepare the Normandie for her stay in the United States during the war. That ought to discourage any moth.

Opportunity for Providence

The new charter proposed for Providence, Rhode Island, by a special commission set up by the Legislature last spring does not embody all the advances presently available to American municipalities, but it is a worthwhile improvement over the present charter. The proposal comes up for a vote November 7.

The situation in Providence is of general interest in that it illustrates the stages of governmental forms American cities are passing through. First came the town meeting. Then city government was evolved, with bicameral councils, endowed with broad powers, while prerogatives of the mayor often were limited. With its fifty-two-member council and restricted mayor, Providence is in this stage.

In time, many cities met this lack of integration and duplication of authority by curtailing the size and the power of the council and centralizing control in the mayor. This is the form now advocated for Providence.

Some cities have found affairs of a modern municipality so complex, and so demanding of specialized knowledge, that elective administrators often proved ineffective and uneconomical. This gave rise to the fourth step, the city manager, under which form the business affairs of the city are put in the hands of a trained administrator.

Obviously, the success of this plan depends upon the quality of the city manager. The best scheme thus far advanced for guaranteeing the selection of a manager on the basis of merit rather than politics is to leave the selection up to a city council chosen by proportional representation, on a nonpartisan ballot.

The Rhode Island Supreme Court, however, holds proportional representation to be unconstitutional in that State. Since the Rhode Island Constitution was written many years before proportional representation became known, it is within the range of possibilities that an amendment will sometime be drawn to correct the deficiency.

Until this is done, however, Providence can advance into the third stage of government by adopting its new charter. In fact reorganized departments, civil service, and other reforms proposed by the charter revision commission, would not only render good service now, but would become essential tools of a city manager should Providence eventually take that step.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With all its shortcomings the democratic state is the highest political achievement of civilization. Though Aristotle characterized man as a political animal, it is only among people who have reached a certain standard of intelligence and an advanced degree of moral responsibility and self-reliance that popular rule can be established and maintained. It has never been established except by a nation of what General Smuts described as "sturdy, independent-minded, freedom-loving individuals." Liberty, the aim and fruit of democracy is, as Emerson stated, "an accurate index, in men and nations, of general progress."

In the Old World today democracy is fighting desperately for its very existence. The outcome of that struggle will be a matter of vital importance to America. If freedom is destroyed across the sea, she will stand alone as the hope of humanity for the return of a better day. In this critical hour, for every American who is loyal to his country and proud of its mission, the words of Jefferson, though uttered more than a century and a quarter ago, will still carry a warning of momentous import—"Our duty to ourselves, to posterity, and to mankind, call upon us by every motive which is sacred or honorable, to watch over the safety of our beloved country during the troubles which agitate and convulse the residue of the world."

G. R. F.

Boston

Latin American Women

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Five prominent Latin-American women are now visiting the United States. In a recent address of welcome, the speaker referred to the increasing activity of Latin-American women in public life. There have been some distinguished precedents, one is especially worth remembering.

Mercedes Marin de Solar of Chile was a poetess much esteemed in her day. In 1891, after an unsuccessful attempt at a revolution, forty-nine young men, sons of some of the best Chilean families, were sentenced to death because they had taken the losing side. Mercedes Marin de Solar put forth her utmost exertions to save them. After exhausting all other means without avail, she took a step that was without precedent for a Spanish-American woman of her time; she asked permission to speak before the Chilean Parliament. She was warned that she would be risking her life. She answered, "I risk only one life, and I have a chance of saving forty-nine." She was given half an hour. She made an appeal of remarkable eloquence; and when she left the Parliament House, she carried with her the pardon of the forty-nine young men.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.

First Free Public School?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor recently contained an article titled "First Free Public School in the World at Dorchester?" The Dorchester claim on its founding, May 20, 1639, rests on the vote of the town to levy a direct tax on the rents of Thompson's Island of £20 for its maintenance, which was not a general tax on all the voters of the town to be abated by such rents.

There was a public school in the Virginia plantation in 1621; one indicated in Charlestown in 1633, both without records of their founding; one in Boston, April 13, 1635, the Boston Latin School, supported first by gifts of the richer citizens, from which our American system of education has grown; and one in Dorchester as noted above on May 20, 1639; and one in Dedham, on Jan. 1 1644-45 voted by the town in a general Town Meeting assembled to provide the maintenance of "a free schoole in our sed Towne," by raising the sum of £20 per annum for the purpose, levying by rate on the inhabitants, with a chance for abatement, if any income should be received from the use of public lands. At the same time Dedham chose feoffees, to take charge of the school, the first School Committee. We have reason to think that the famous school legislation of 1647 grew out of this Dedham effort.

So far as existing records show, no information has been found to disprove the claim of Dedham that the town founded the first free public school to be supported by general taxation.

JULIUS H. TUTTLE

President, Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.

Showdown?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let's call for a showdown. Instead of judging Germany by what we hear or see, all peoples of the world should demand that Hitler's invitation to neutral nations to settle matters be accepted. If his offer be found unjust or hypocritical by impartial judges then and then only will there be a cause worthy to fight about.

F. O.

Coronado, Calif.

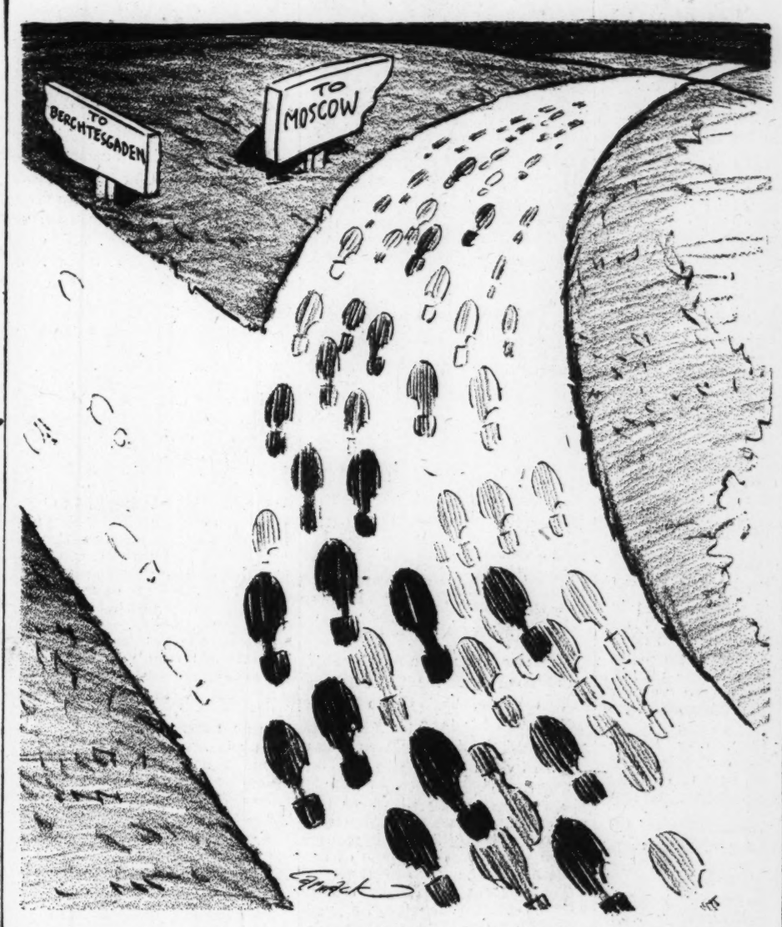
Recognition

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If it is a good thing to continue to recognize the Polish Government, it would also be a good thing to discontinue recognizing the Nazis as a power in Germany. I think this would do a lot of good, and help the German people to free themselves.

Chicago — H. M. CAPPON

European Travel Note



The Kittens Take a Train Ride

A rather wistful little notice in the paper attracted my eye. It was from some animal welfare agency asking people, when they left their vacation places, not to abandon their dogs and cats. It seems strange that it would be necessary to put such a notice in the paper. Of all the things I remember in connection with the first train journey I ever made alone, on which I was accompanied by a very disapproving mother cat and eight kittens, one thing is certain: despite the tribulations of the journey, before, during, and after it, we would no more have thought of leaving the animals in the country, while we went off unimpeded back home to the city, than we would have set forth to England in a rowboat.

The night before I was to leave—the train left at 5:50 a. m., and my father said he would be happy to drive me to the station himself—I fixed up an open market basket with a flimsy covering of mosquito netting.

My father, sitting in a big chair in the flickering firelight, said, "Don't you think they'll get out? You can't depend on their sleeping all the way. And if they do get out, it'll probably be awkward—and you'll have a hard time capturing them again."

But the prospect of travel made me bold and sure. "Oh, no," I assured him, beaming proudly at the mother of the kittens. "They all love me and will stay with me."

* * *

I boarded the train which was to take me twenty-eight miles to the junction and when the conductor came to take my ticket he smiled kindly and said, "Well, you're quite a little young lady, traveling all by yourself." He punched my ticket and stuck it in the rim of the seat in front of me, and just then the kittens set up a chorus.

"What you got there?" he inquired, with a surface geniality.

"My cat and her kittens. There are eight kittens," I answered, with greater frankness than wisdom.

"Well! Well!" said the conductor dubiously. "You'll watch over them so none of them will get out, won't you, there's a good young lady."

All was well for a while. I could see the old cat's lambent topaz eyes gazing up at me through the mosquito netting as the little train creaked and smoked on its way.

At the junction the cat set up a mournful howl of fright and worry. Her kittens joined her.

* * *

We boarded the other train. It was crowded. I sat on the edge of a seat with a man with a very red face and a tremendous laugh. "Hey, Kiddy," he cried, "travelin' with your kits?" I had never been saluted as "Kiddy," and I had been warned not to talk to strangers. Still, one must not be surly. "Yes, sir," I replied.

It had been a good deal of excitement and the novelty was beginning to wear off. I dozed.

Suddenly a terrible scream rang through the car. "What is it?" a shrill feminine voice demanded.

"Hey, Kiddy!" The red-faced man nudged me violently. "One o' your kits is loose. Climbed on the lady there. Lookit her holler, will yuh? All over a kitten!"

I dove forward several seats. A young man had removed the yellow and white ball of agitated fur from the lady's skirt. He was grinning, and the woman disliked that. My face was scarlet. Everybody was laughing. Down the aisle came the mother cat, bristling and hostile. That meant the netting was off the basket. I flew back to my seat, trusting her to see that I had her baby. I thought of sitting on the hearth the night before, merely contemplating this journey, and wished it were last night, and that my father would decide I had better wait and go with the rest of the family.

Then the other kittens spilled out into the aisle. Everybody laughed, but they helped me to pick them up. I couldn't help the tears. It's a dire thing to be ten, and traveling alone, and wish to appear grown up, and to be brought to nought by a batch of kittens, right out in public.

"Hey, kiddy, don't cry," my companion said loudly. "Here," and he gave me a tremendous red apple which I salted with my tears as I ate it. The kittens all assembled again, distributed themselves around their mother and slept, while she gazed at me.

* * *

I think my father must have had some anxious moments when the train departed. For when I got to the city and lugged my basket of domestic fauna—now grown thrice as heavy as ever they had been before—there was the woman who always got the house ready for us when we returned from the country—a wonderful, great Russian woman, fat and motherly. She must have divined all I'd been through for she cried:

"Well, child, so you brought all your family home with you! And you must be tired. Now you let me take you all right home; there's warm milk for you, and warm milk for them, and pretty soon you'll all be in bed—after traveling half way round the world!" She always exaggerated.

It was only mid-day. Go to bed in the middle of the day, when even eight o'clock bedtime was a trial?

"Oh, I'm glad I'm so sleepy!" I heard myself say, and handed her the basket of kittens.

J. M.

The Wide Horizon

A Plea for Peace Films

By John D. Beaufort

With French film production virtually stopped and English studios daily sending men to the colors, one may well ask what the war is doing to the American film. Or perhaps it would be better to wonder what the American film will do to the war.

Since September 3, there have been at least four pictures with war themes released in the United States. These were "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Espionage Agent," "Thunder Afloat," and "All Quiet on the Western Front."

"Nurse Edith Cavell" is a film of quality, of sincerity, of conviction which tells about a humane woman doing what she considered to be her job. Edith Cavell's executioners were the German high command. Once more, the Allies are at war with Germany. However without bombast or rancor, however dispassionate it might be, "Nurse Edith Cavell," when presented in a strife-torn world, could not help arousing resentment against the German war machine. And how great a step is it from a war machine to Germany itself?

"Thunder Afloat" and "Espionage Agent" are more vigorous—and less subtle—in exploiting their dramatic situations. "Thunder Afloat" is a story of the campaign against German submarines in American waters during the last war. "When U-boats tried to force America to its knees!" is one of the catchlines being used by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to sell the virtues of this entertainment.

Warner Brothers, who denounced the German regime with "The Confessions of a Nazi Spy," continue their anti-Nazi campaign in "Espionage Agent" with a plea for increased counter-espionage activity on the part of the United States Government. The argument may likely be justified. But the implications today, even in such a patently theatrical melodrama, are not without inflammatory potentialities.

* * *

An unhappy example of sensation mongering against a background of strife is "All Quiet on the Western Front," which Universal has attempted to reduce from one of the profoundest anti-war films ever produced to the level of a cheap, hate-arousing tirade against Nazi Germany. The original print has been altered by adding newsreel shots of Hitler and of other German leaders, and by introducing a commentary delivered in a tone of hatred and menace.

Another aspect of the general situation is the recent report by Variety, theatrical trade paper, of an "influx of war pictures, most of them independent British productions." Of thirteen films offered to the eastern production code division of the Hays office for approval not long ago, six contained war themes, says Variety. The pictures are entitled "Bombs Over London," "War Is a Racket," "Torpedoed," "Luck of the Navy," "Treachery on the High Seas," and "North Sea Patrol."

It is not without significance that among the problems to be discussed by the Board of Directors of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America at their forthcoming meeting in White Sulphur Springs, Va., is the following question: "Should exhibitors in this country refuse to show any propaganda pictures favoring either side in view of the present European war and the expressed determination of this country to keep out of it?"

The M.P.T.O.A. may well ask such a question. For, according to the Motion Picture Herald, there are "forty-three films with war or related subjects now available or in production." Forty-three war films! What a conflagration in celluloid! Presumably, not all of these pictures will constitute an incitement to warfare. But one cannot help feeling that the movie public, already lacerated by headlines and broadcasts, is in for a winter of bombardments, torpedoings, air raids, destruction, and death on the Nation's screens, also.

* * *

The situation places a grave responsibility on the film producers. Exploitation for profit of present world conditions in an effort to arouse hatred, means responsibility for the fruits of hatred. For a state of war is a state of mind. And war-mindedness is not likely to be reduced by a barrage of war films.

The film patron himself bears a responsibility not to allow assaults on his emotions to run away with rational thinking. Even if he is not seeing a war picture, he may well remember that scenes of warfare in accompanying newsreels are admittedly supplied by the participants. Those producers who provide commentaries to sway public opinion are committing a flagrant violation of the public trust.

I am not pleading here for the Nazi or for any other totalitarian regime. But if hatred is aroused to the point of warfare, it is directed not at a regime but at human beings. Lucid thinking is the great need of the hour. Films "favoring either side" or arousing in any way the martial spirit at this time, misuse cherished civil liberties which would be among the first rights denied if war were to shift from the screen to everyday life.

Perhaps the greatest service any producer could perform at this time would be to make a peace film: a peace film like "La Grande Illusion," "Kammeradschaft," or—before its mutilation—"All Quiet on the Western Front." Such a film could remain strictly neutral, could deal with issues instead of taking sides, and could implement the cinema's tremendous propaganda power in the cause of a truly great public service.

A Second Dove

Though the waters have not receded nor the floods assuaged,
Though waves of hatred and fear seem mounting higher,
Cherish this winged faith, this white bird caged
In your heart, this arked, this incautious flyer.

On the seventh day at dawn you shall set it free
To bear aloft your love for God and man;
It shall soar and return with the healing leaves of the tree
That grew in Heaven before the world began.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS